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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

Volume XLIII, No. 9.
Established 1871.

SEPTEMBER, 1907.

5 Years 45 cents.
1 Year 10 cents.

15 Choice Plants Free!

I have a splendid lot of plants now, and wish to close most of them out this month, as the bulb season is now at hand. I therefore offer, until Oct. 10th, 15 choice plants free to every one who gets up a club order for 20 plants at 5 cents each (\$1.00) from the list "Pick Them Out," published elsewhere. See your neighbors, show them the list, and get their orders. Four orders for 5 plants (25 cents) secured from as many friends will entitle you to the 15 plants, and I guarantee satisfaction. You can also promise a trial subscription of the Magazine to each of the four. Don't neglect this rare offer. This is the last and best plant offer I shall make this season.

American Wonder Lemon.—A grand pot-plant for the North, but hardy in Florida, Southern Texas and California; blooms when small, both flowers and leaves deliciously fragrant, and the fruit of enormous size and of fine quality, hardly surpassed for lemonade, pies, etc., besides a wonder to friends on account of its size and beauty. Price, 10 cts each.

Aralia Mosera.—A new and beautiful foliage plant introduced by Parisian florists. It is of easy culture, has shining foliage of tropical appearance, and is an elegant pot-plant, preferred by some to a Palm. Every window-gardener will succeed with this superb foliage plant. Price, 10 cents each.

Asparagus plumosus nanus.—Known as Lace Fern, because of its delicate, lace-like foliage; dark green, elegant for cutting; a charming pot plant for the window-garden 10c. each.

Begonia, Dewdrop.—A splendid summer and winter-blooming Begonia; shining foliage and clusters of superb wax-like white flowers. Any person can grow it. Each 10 cts.

Bougainvillea glabra Sanderil.—A magnificent ever-blooming vine for the South, but a first-class pot shrub at the North. The purple panicles are gorgeous throughout the year. Easily grown, rare, and beautiful. You can make no mistake in getting this plant. It blooms when quite small. Price, 10 cts each.

Coleus, Princess Yetiva.—This is the name suggested by a patron for the most beautiful seedling Coleus raised on my grounds last season. It is truly handsome, having large, showy leaves, the ground color carmine, with chocolate and rich green markings. Easily grown, and very beautiful. It will please you. Price, 10 cts each.

Coleus, Model Beauty.—A grand variety, of robust growth, bearing elegant fringed foliage of the richest colors. One of the finest and hardiest of the new Coleus. 10 cts. each.

Cyclamen persicum.—I offer fine little corms of this flower, raised from a choice strain of seeds; they should bloom in five or six months, as they are now a year old. Price, 10 cts.

Euphorbia Splendens.—This plant commonly known as Crown of Thorns, is curious, easily grown, and bears lovely clusters of vermilion-colored flowers, mostly sold at 20 cents each, but I offer fine ones, mailed, for 10 cents each.

House Fern.—I have a fine lot of choice Ferns for the window or conservatory. Name what you would like. If I cannot supply it I will give you a fine fern of my own selection.

Impatiens Holstil.—This is the new scarlet-flowered Balsam from Africa; flowers in clusters, blooming both winter and summer; plants vigorous habit; bloom well in the window. 10c. each.

Impatiens Sultan.—The Zanzibar Balsam; flowers carmine, abundantly produced; a fine winter-bloomer. Price, 10 cts.

Ivy, German or Parlor.—A splendid vine for a shady place; grows rapidly, and when mature blooms abundantly; excellent for festooning a room, or for a window trellis.

Lantana Borbonica.—The most easily grown of Palms, and one of the most beautiful and desirable. A good-sized plant is admirable for table, room or hall decoration. Small, but well-rooted plants, 10 cts.

Sansevieria Zeylanica.—This is a succulent plant, but a grand acquisition; foliage erect, dark green, with silvery bars; always of beautiful, stately appearance. Can be grown by any person. Price, 10 cts. each.

These 15 Very Choice Plants, really worth \$1.50 will be sent to any person who orders this month 20 plants from the list headed "Pick them Out"—found on other pages. Or, I will mail the lot, 15 plants, at one-third price, 50 cents, if ordered this month. Select substitutes from the general list.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lanc. Co., Pa.



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BY G. W. PARK



SINGLE TULIP.



DOUBLE TULIP.



SINGLE NARCISSUS.



DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

25 Choice Hardy Bulbs

FOR 25 CENTS.



SNOWDROP.



CROCUS.



SCILLA NUTANS.



IRIS.



SCILLA SIBERICA.



MUSCARI.



SPARAXIS.



ANEMONE.



ALLIUM.



GLADIOLUS.

I OFFER my friends the finest collection of Choice Hardy Bulbs that has ever been advertised, and at a great bargain. These are all handsome, named sorts, grown for me in immense quantities by Holland specialists, and imported this season. They are not inferior, cheap or mixed bulbs, but such as will give perfect satisfaction, and I guarantee them to please you. They will be mailed early in October. Here is the list:

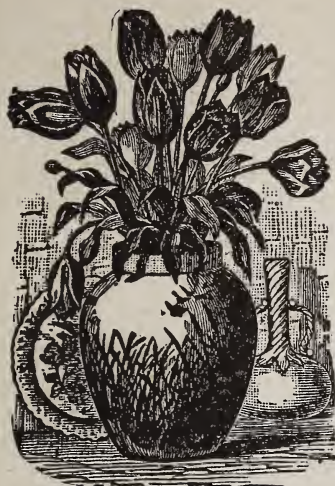
Single Tulip, early spring flower; rich color.
Double Tulip, blooms later; effective and beautiful.
Narcissus Potticus, white flower, pink cup, lovely.
Alba plena odorata, double, Gardenia-scented.
Leedsi, a superb newer sort; white.
Incomparabilis, yellow double Daffodil.
Campernelle Jonquil, large, yellow, fragrant.
Crocus, Large yellow, splendid early spring flower.
Scilla Siberica, blue, very early and handsome.
Nutans, spikes of drooping bells; charming.
Muscari alba, the lovely blue Grape Hyacinth.
Allium luteum, lovely yellow-flamed garden flower.
Sparaxis, Giant sort, very brilliant flowers.
Iris Hispanica Chrysotora, hardy golden Iris.
Blanchard, pure white hardy Iris.
Alex Von Humboldt, fine blue Iris.
Gladiolus Nanus, the rare dwarf Gladiolus; fine.
Fritillaria Meleagris, charming spring flowers.
Ornithogalum umbellatum, starry flowers.
Anemone coronaria, single, large, Poppy-like flowers.
Coronaria, fl. showy, double, Poppy-like flowers.
Banunculus, Double French, superb large flowers.

The above bulbs are all easily grown, and I will include full cultural directions with every collection, so that all who plant them will succeed. I hope everyone of my patrons will order the above collection, and ask others to send with them. To encourage club orders I will send an extra lot (25 bulbs) for an order of four collections (\$1.00); or for an order for 10 collections (\$2.50) I will send 24 Choice Hyacinth Bulbs in 24 finest named double and single varieties. Please see your friends at once, and get up a big club. A trial subscription to Park's Floral Magazine will be included with every collection.

These bulbs are all suitable for either house or garden culture. The illustrations will give some idea of their appearance and beauty. Order at once. The earlier you get the bulbs the better will they grow and bloom.

GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lanc. Co., Pa.

BEAUTIFUL NAMED TULIPS.



I offer collections embracing all of the best Tulips known. The bulbs are first size, and sure to make a gorgeous display either in house or garden. I recommend Tulips, especially for planting out, however, as they are subject to insects when grown in the house. Out-doors they are entirely hardy, have no enemies, and a group or bed of them is glorious in early spring.

Collection A—Single Early Tulips, 10 Bulbs 15 Cents.

Bizard Pronkert, scarlet striped yellow.
Chrysolora, large golden yellow, very fine.
Cottage Maid, rich rose, striped white; splendid.
Couleur Ponceau, beautiful cherry red.
Crimson King, large, bright crimson.

L'Immaculee, charming pure white; very fine.
Marie Stuart, very handsome rose.
Marquis de Westrade, yellow, striped red.
Moucheron, scarlet, very rich and showy.
Pigeon, white; distinct and beautiful.

The above collection embraces all colors, and if bedded together, when in bloom they will make a grand display. In a large bed they are gorgeous. For planting in quantity I will deliver the bulbs at express office here, for \$1.10 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand. Planting and cultural directions free.

Collection B—Double and Parrot Tulips, 10 Bulbs 15 Cents.

Agnes, flaming vermillion scarlet.
Duke of York, variegated red and white.
Lady Palmerston, large, charming light rose.
Rose Blanche, immense flower; pure white.
Scarlet King, bright red, very showy.

Titian, scarlet, with broad gold margin.
Yellow Rose, pure yellow, very double.
Admiral de Constantinople, Parrot; red.
Lutea Major, Parrot, fine yellow.
Perfecta, Parrot, yellow and red.

This list embraces all the colors in Double Early and Parrot Tulips. They bloom later than the preceding, but are equally as showy and beautiful. For beds I will supply the bulbs by express, delivered here, at \$1.10 per hundred, equal quantities of each variety. Set the double Tulips in the centre; the Parrots use as a margin.

Collection C—Late and Botanical Tulips, 10 Bulbs 15 Cents.

Blue Flag, double, late, fine purplish blue.
Overwinner, double, late, violet and white, striped.
Marriage de MaFille, double, late, red and white.
Paeony Red, double, late, dark red, large, showy.
Prince de Galitzen, double, late, yellow.

Florentina odorata, single, fragrant, yellow.
Gesneriana, tall, scarlet, black centre.
Picotee, single, late, white, edged pink.
Golden Crown, late, yellow, edged red.
Macrospila, single, late, deep pink.

The above are late and very late Tulips of great beauty. They are splendid in groups or beds, and elicit high praise. They are generally sold at fancy prices, being rare. I offer the collection of ten bulbs for 15 cents by mail; or by the hundred, equal quantities of each, at \$1.10, delivered at express office here.

Collection D—Darwin Tulips, 10 Bulbs 20 Cents.

These New Tulips are noted for their rare and beautiful colors, and gaudy appearance. I offer bulbs of a very superior strain, and in the very finest named sorts. The colors are as follows:

Darwin white. Deep Blue.	Darwin black. Light Blue.	Darwin bronze. Crimson.	Darwin pink. Flesh-color.	Darwin scarlet. Bouten d'Or, yellow.
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The Darwin Tulips originated in Belgium under the care of Louis Van Houtte. These I offer as an improvement of the original, effected by Krelage, in Holland. The plants grow two feet high, bloom in May and June, show flowers of enormous size and great substance, and of vivid and distinct self colors; hardy, will grow almost anywhere, and last for years. Yellow is not found in Darwin Tulips, and I add the handsome tall botanical Tulip, Bouten d'Or, to complete the list of colors. The 10 bulbs, 20 cents by mail; 100 bulbs delivered to express office here \$1.80.

Collection E—Giant or Tree Tulips, 2 Bulbs 15 Cents.

These grow upwards of two feet high, branching like a tree, and bearing an immense flower at the tip of each branch. They bloom very late in the season, mostly in May or June, and are exceedingly showy in a group, or even in single specimens.

Tree Tulip , violet, striped white, of robust growth, each plant bearing several flowers, cup-shaped, and of great substance. 8 cts. per bulb.	Tree Tulip , scarlet with blue centre; vigorous, often two feet high, mostly branching, bearing large, showy flowers. 8 cts. per bulb.
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These Tree Tulips are hybrids from species found in Asia Minor. They require a deep, rich soil to develop perfectly, but are hardy, and may be regarded as of easy culture.

SPECIAL OFFER: I will mail the above described collections of Tulips, 42 bulbs in all, also a 10-bulb collection of the hardy, Orchid-flowering Iris, for 75 cents. Or, get up a club for five 15-cent Tulip collections (75 cents) and I will add any Tulip collection you may select, and include the 10-bulb Iris collection, for your trouble. The bulbs are all of large size, and could not be purchased singly at less than from 3 to 10 cents each. Cultural directions go with every package. Orders filled in rotation as soon as the bulbs are ready, which will be early in October. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lanc. Co., Pa.

BARGAINS IN CHOICE HYACINTHS.

Hyacinths are among the earliest and most beautiful of hardy spring flowers, and to favor my friends I have secured and imported from Holland, where the best bulbs are grown, three collections, embracing the most beautiful and desirable varieties in cultivation. These are all fine, selected, blooming-sized bulbs, carefully grown, and will be sure to give satisfaction. They are suitable for either house or garden, and full directions for culture will accompany every package. These Hyacinths, potted now, will bloom handsomely in the window in winter, or they may be bedded out at once for spring blooming, as they are entirely hardy.



Collection No. 1—10 Bulbs, 30 Cts.

Light Pink, Baron Van Thuyll, bears elegant spikes of waxy bluish bells in fine spikes.

Deep Pink Gertrude, compact trusses of splendid bells; very fine.

Scarlet, Roi des Belges, large spike, rich and graceful; splendid.

Pure White, Alba Superbissima, large bells, immense compact spike; one of the best.

Blush White, Grandeur a Merveille, waxy bells, handsome spike; very fine.

Dark Blue Marie, large trusses, well-shaped bells of fine effect.

Lavender Blue La Peyrouse, fine spikes of elegant bells; exceedingly handsome.

Light Blue, Queen of the Blues, huge, broad, erect spikes; fine bells.

Orange Yellow-Herman, lovely bells gracefully set; attractive color; long truss.

Tinted White, Paix del Europe, long truss; large drooping bells; one of the best.

Collection No. 2—10 Bulbs, 30 Cts.

Deep Red, Robert Steiger, fine compact truss, graceful bells; showy.

Pink, Gigantea, closely-set waxy bells; large, handsome truss; extra fine.

Blush, Norma, light, graceful bells; fine truss; beautiful

Pure White, L' Innocence, elegant bells; large showy truss; fine.

Cream White, Baroness Van Thuyll, charming large spikes; bells show a primrose eye.

Tinted White, Mr. Plimsoll, waxy white, showy bells; fine spikes.

Deep Blue, King of the Blues, rich blue, very fine bells and spikes.

Dark Porcelain, Grand Matre, erect, handsome truss; large, showy bells.

Lilac Haydn, very fine spike and very charming drooping flowers.

Bright Yellow, Ida, distinct in color; elegant bells; full compact spikes.

Send 60 cents for two of the above Hyacinth collections, or send 60 cents for both collections, and I will add two double Hyacinths as a premium. All are healthy, hardy, and sure to do well in either house or garden. For large beds I will supply these fine Hyacinths, by mail or express, equal quantities of each variety, at \$2.50 per hundred, prepaid. A hundred bulbs will make a bed that will be the envy of your neighbors when in bloom in the spring, and will make a fine show every season for several years.

Double Hyacinths.—The Double Hyacinths are not so handsome or desirable as the single varieties, either for in-door or out-door culture, but I offer a collection of the finest sorts in four colors, as follows:

Collection No. 3—4 Bulbs, 15 Cts.

Bright Rose-pink, Noble par Merite, double, very handsome bells; compact truss.

Pure White, La Tour d' Auvergne, fine double flowers; heavy truss; a choice, elegant sort.

Bright Blue, Charles Dickens, grand compact spike; graceful bells; one of the finest varieties.

Fine Yellow, Goethe, excellent truss; lovely, graceful bells; rosy salmon, pinkish shading; attractive.

I will supply single named Hyacinths separately at 3 cents each or 35 cents per dozen, and double sorts at 5 cents each or 45 cents per dozen.

AS A PREMIUM.—I will mail you one Double Hyacinth for every additional order you send for the above 30 cent collections of Hyacinth; thus for a club of two (60 cents) I will mail one Double Hyacinth, your selection; for a club of four (\$1.20) four Double Hyacinths, etc. See your neighbors and get up a club.

LARGE BULBS.—For 50 cents I will send larger bulbs of either of the above 30-cent collections. These are such bulbs as are mostly retailed at 12 cents each. These larger bulbs are preferable where the largest and showiest spikes of bloom are desired. I can also supply the Double Hyacinths in the larger size, the four bulbs at 25 cents. Address all orders to

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lanc. Co., Pa.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE

Vol. XLIII.

September, 1907.

No. 9.

A WORD ABOUT TULIPS.

DURING the autumn, when the window gardeners are beginning to plan for a display of house flowers in winter, we often see Tulips specially recommended by florists and others who aim to give advice upon floriculture. Now, we all know the value of the various classes of Tulips when given space in the garden; we know how sure they are to bloom, how rich in color and effect, how beautiful and satisfactory they are in every way. But their culture in-doors is a different proposition. They do not seem to thrive in the hot, dry atmosphere of the living room, and there is not one window gardener in ten who attempts their culture in the ordinary window who makes a creditable success of the work. Either the bulbs dry up after pushing up a show of leaves, or the buds that appear turn black and lifeless before opening, or the plant lice attack and destroy the life that appears in the leaves and buds.

If you wish to grow Tulips in the house, however, get the Duc van Thol varieties. They are the earliest and easiest to manage, are dwarf, and the best adapted for pots, and they are of all the bright colors and the surest to bloom.

In potting use rich, fibrous, sandy loam, and set the bulbs an inch beneath the surface. Water after potting and keep in a dark place until rooted. When you bring them to the light see that the atmosphere is cool and moist, and place a layer of chopped tobacco stems over the surface soil to keep down the aphids. With all the attention given in the general plant window, the gardener should not be too sanguine of satisfactory results.

But for out-door blooming in groups or beds in the spring, do not hesitate to plant freely Tulips of all classes. Prepare the ground by spading deep, and incorporating with it a liberal dressing of cow-manure. In October or November set the bulbs four inches apart, and four or five inches deep; tread the soil firm and give a surface dressing of stable litter as winter approaches. Set the Tulips that bloom at the same time in the same bed; or, to prolong the display set early and late together, alternating so that the late Tulips may cover the bed when the early ones are gone. Single and Double Early, and Single and Double Late, Darwin, Tree, Byblooms and

Parrots are all valuable for the garden or lawn. All are sure to bloom if planted before December, and they invariably make a display that challenges and receives the admiration of all observers. You cannot err in planting freely of Tulips for an out-door display.

Brugmansia.

Brugmansia Suaveolens likes a rich, tenacious soil and hot sunshine. It rarely fails to bloom abundantly if bedded out in summer in a place exposed to the hot sun, but somewhat protected from the wind. It is easily propagated from cuttings of half-ripened wood.



DOUBLE LATE-FLOWERING TULIPS.

To Have the Little Gem Calla Bloom.

—I planted a tuber of Little Gem Calla in a tin can of good soil, and set it in a place where it was fully exposed to the sun. I kept the soil very wet, even standing the can in a saucer of water. The result was a flower that was a perfect little gem. Here we have cool sea-breezes all the time, so it was not as hot as it might otherwise have been.—Mrs. A. C. Holbett, Los Angeles Co., Cal., Aug. 7, 1907.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

Geo. W. Park, Editor and Publisher.
LaPark, LANCASTER Co., PA.

CIRCULATION.—The actual circulation, proven when required, is 450,000 copies monthly. No free distribution to promiscuous lists of names. Advertising offices 159 Nassau St. N. Y., also Chicago, Boston, Cleveland and Des Moines, The Fisher Special Agency, Managers, to whom all communications about advertising should be addressed.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 45 cents for five years, prepaid. Single subscriptions per year, 10 cents. On fine paper 25 cts.

THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

Entered at LaPark, Pa., as second class mail matter.

SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Circulation Bulletin.

Number of copies printed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by press counters, for August, 456,580.

Number of copies mailed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by Postoffice receipts, for August, 451,984.

EDITORIAL

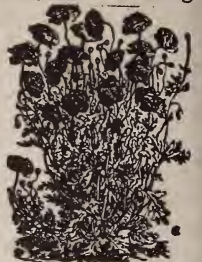
Phyllocactus.—A subscriber started two plants of Phyllocactus and grew them in four-inch pots, and they bloomed in two years, each bearing two blossoms. She then shifted them into eight-inch pots, and they have not bloomed since. She asks why they failed. It is because the plants were over-potted. Had she kept them in the four-inch pots, or so they would be root-bound they would have bloomed freely every year. Cactus plants get much of their nourishment from the air. They do not mind drouth or poor soil as do many house plants. If the roots are crowded in the pot they thrive all the better, and the condition is almost essential to their free-blooming.

Geraniums Dying.—A sister from Mercer county complains that her Geraniums are dying by parts—first one branch, then another, until many valuable plants are lost. The trouble is probably due to larva of insects which bore into the centre of the stem and destroy the vitality. One branch after another being thus attacked causes the destruction of the whole plant.

Eupatorium riparium.—This thrives in moist, tenacious soil and partial shade, and blooms beautifully in winter, every plant becoming a mass of pure white, brush-like bloom. See that drainage is good, and do not let it suffer from drouth.

THE UMBROSUM POPPY.

ONE of the most attractive of Annual Poppies is *Papaver umbrosum*, a variety of the well-known *Rhæas* species, found in the Caucasus. The plants grow from a foot to eighteen inches high, and seedling plants started in the autumn come into bloom the next spring, and make a fine display for several weeks. This Poppy is now offered in single and double form, and if the seeds are sown in grass plots, in shady brakes, or by the road-side, the flowers will come as a brilliant decoration without further attention. A Floral sister in New Hampshire raised some plants of this Poppy from a mixed seed packet, and writes the editor as follows:



Mr. Editor:—I have no use for the tall, stiff, ragged Poppy, but I raised Poppies from a mixed seed packet that were "things of beauty," and if not "a joy forever," certainly were a joy while they lasted. I want seeds for another year, but do not know what to order. The foliage was deep-cut, and dark green, while the flowers were of several shades; but the special pride of my garden were crimson—a rich, fine crimson, with a black blotch at the base of the petals. They were semi-double with crimped edges, very branching, the flowers borne on long, graceful stems—dozens on one plant. Will you please name this Poppy?—Miss Wentworth, N. H.

Papaver Rhæas is a popular species, and its varieties exhibit a great range of colors. The Shirley Poppy originated from this species, as well as the race known as *Ranunculus-flowered*. The Umbrosum Poppy, however, is the best of the lot to naturalize, and the seeds should be sown freely wherever a bit of brightness will add to the beauty and attractiveness of the adjacent landscape.

Money in Pansies.—Those who wish to raise Pansy plants for spring sales will find them profitable, but the seeds should be sown early in autumn. The best time to sow is in July, but good plants can still be secured by sowing early in September. Sow where the plants are to stand during winter, and in spring remove to little trays of a dozen plants each. When in bloom such boxes will readily bring from 25 to 30 cents each. Sow in colors, and thus secure a fine variety of shades in each box. By this means, too, those who wish white-flowered plants for cemetery use, can generally get what they want, even though the plants are not in full bloom.

Aster Beetles.—Where there are children in the family give them a cent or two per hundred for gathering these pests, and your Asters will not be troubled. If this is not practicable place a frame over the bed, covered by a fine screen, which will prevent the access of the beetles to the flowers, or sprinkle with water, into which is stirred a teaspoonful of paris green to two gallons of water. Paris green is a violent poison, and should not be used if avoidable, where the flowers are to be cut and handled.

ANTS AND FLEAS.

ASISTER in Connecticut planted her Pansies in a compost of chip-dirt, road-sand, fine manure and good garden soil well mixed. They did well until ants appeared in great numbers. Suds of ivory soap eradicated the ants, but they were followed by little black insects which ate the leaves into holes and ruined the bed. She wants to know what caused the insects, and how to overcome them.

If she had placed fresh bones in the bed the ants would have collected upon them in great numbers, and could have been destroyed by scalding, and the bones replaced. This is a sure remedy for the ants. The black insects were doubtless plant fleas. Dusting with wood soot while the dew is on, and also placing a thin layer of the same material over the surface soil, will eradicate the fleas. Had this remedy been applied promptly her bed would have been saved.

Amomum Cardamomum.—This is a rather handsome plant with delightfully scented foliage. It belongs to the Natural Order Scitamineæ, and is a perennial from the East Indies, suitable only for pot culture.

The flowers are brown-colored, borne on a compound, procumbent scape close to the ground. The plant is especially useful for its fragrance, which is promptly yielded when disturbed. It is of easy culture, and will thrive if given the care of a common Geranium. The little illustration fairly represents a young plant.



Honeydew.—This is a honey-like substance which appears upon the surface of the leaves of various plants under certain favorable conditions. It is, however, sometimes caused by Aphides, and its presence should warn the gardener that the use of an insecticide may be needed. When honeydew appears upon forest leaves it is the most fruitful source of honey, and betokens a liberal honey season. When caused by insects sponge the leaves with hot soap-suds, and rinse with cold water. This treatment will soon eradicate the pest, and revive a healthy growth.

Day Lily.—The Day Lily does well in deep, moist, rich ground in a shady place. It will bloom more freely, however, in a soil that is rather sandy. When an old plant fails to do well remove it to a new place where the soil is fresh, fibrous and porous, dividing the clump to give the roots more room. When the edges of the leaves turn brown it is due to a blight which sometimes affects the plants. Remove affected parts and burn them, and mulch the plant with lime and flowers of sulphur, stirring it into the surface soil.

KÆLREUTERIA PANICULATA.

ACURIOUS and handsome tree now blooming upon the Editor's grounds is *Kælreuteria paniculata*. The foliage is compound, pinnate, the leaflets lobed and dentated, of a rich dark green with rather bronzy stems. The flowers are primrose-yellow, graceful in form, show their numerous stamens charmingly, and are borne in big panicles at the tips of the branches. Blooming in August, while flowers of shrubs and trees are scarce it is all the more valuable. It is from China, but entirely hardy, blooms when young, grows well in any good soil, is not troubled by insects, and should become popular as a low shade tree.



KÆLREUTERIA PANICULATA.

Hoya Carnosa.—This is the well-known Wax Plant, a vining Asclepiad introduced from Queensland in 1802. It is easily grown, and its thick, leathery, ever-green leaves and delicate clusters of waxy, flesh-colored bloom make it a general favorite. It thrives in a compost of fibrous loam, leaf-mould and sand. Water moderately while the plant is growing, but sparingly while at rest. Avoid over-potting, as too much soil encourages growth of vine and foliage at the expense of the flowers. When the plant blooms do not cut the spurs containing the clusters, as these spurs bloom year after year, and to remove them takes away the prospect of the future bloom. A partial shade and moderate heat suits this Hoya. Sponge the leaves occasionally to keep off pests.

Pecan Nut.—The Pecan tree is found along streams and in low lands as far north as Iowa and Indiana. The nuts, which are abundantly produced, have a thin shell, and are prized for table use. It would be well to protect young trees at the colder North by wrapping the top with thick paper and placing a heap of coal ashes around the stem during winter, for a year or two, until they become well established, and the wood hardens and is able to endure severe cold.

Asparagus Plumosus.—This is a vine, introduced in 1876 from South Africa. Later a variety was obtained from the species which was of dwarf habit, and was introduced as *A. plumosus nanus*. Still later another handsome variety was offered, for which is claimed a robust growth, and it is named *A. plumosus robustus*. All are valuable as decorative plants.

EDITORIAL LETTER.

MY DEAR FLORAL FRIENDS.
—I wish you could all see the long spiral walk through the centre of the large flower garden. It is five feet wide, shaded by big trees on both sides, and bordered by several rows of

Canna robusta, with an edging near the path of *Caladium esculentum*. At each end are a number of *Musa ensete*, three years old, grown from seeds. The Cannas are bronze-leaved, now about six feet high, and the leaves are broad, vigorous and perfect. The *Caladiums* are unfolding immense leaves, and are rich green, very handsome and attractive. The Bananas are equally beautiful. The walk is several hundred feet long, and very much admired by all observers. It runs from the public highway



"The long spiral walk through the centre of the big flower garden."

back to the walk along the mill-race, and practically divides the garden, both sides of which are filled mostly with herbaceous perennials.

Along the highway, near the end of the walk, is an old Weeping Willow stump eight or nine feet high. This unsightly object has



"an old Weeping Willow stump."

been converted into a thing of beauty by vines of *Akebia quinata*, *Tecoma radicans* and *Morning Glories* which self-sow every year. A *Rhus radicans*, too, has imposed itself among the other vines, and warns those who have meddlesome fingers that are easily poisoned, "hands off."

In the spring the *Akebia* vine bears its sweet

scented chocolate flowers, and in summer and autumn the other vines decorate the mass of foliage with their bright flowers.

As we pass along the foliage path you may

have noticed in the garden border a strong-growing plant five feet high, erect, with a few short branches mid-way from the ground, the whole a wreath of showy golden flowers. That is the Oriental Mullein, *Verbascum Olympicum*.

It has showy radical spatulate leaves covered with a silvery down, and a broad yellowish white midrib tapering to the apex. These are perhaps eighteen inches long at the base, but become gradually shorter as they appear upon the stem, until where the blooming branches develop. The buds are in little clusters set closely upon the thick stem, and develop successively for many days. A group of this Mullein well-



Oriental Mullein.

grown is a glorious sight, and a source of great admiration. Plants are easily started from seeds, but rarely bloom till the second or third year. They are perfectly hardy. Once introduced the Oriental Mullein will self-sow. The common field Mullein should not be allowed to grow nearby, as it readily hybridizes with this fine one, and the progeny is less beautiful and attractive.

Last month I mentioned the Compass Plant, but did not describe it. It is now beginning to bloom, and is really handsome as well as attractive. The stem is ten feet or more high, and the large, yellow, Aster-like flowers are

abundantly produced upon stems six or eight inches long, the top-most flowers opening first, and those below opening successively down the stem. For two or three years after the seedlings start only radical leaves are produced. These become larger each year until the plants attain blooming size. The plant now blooming has a dozen or more of these leaves upwards of three feet long, half of the length being stem. Upon the blooming stalk the stems grow shorter and the leaves smaller and less cut until at the top they are simply bracts. The buds are graceful, having five or six



"the Compass Plant."

showy points which are appendages to the outer row of flower bracts. The stem branches two or three feet above the base,

and each plant shows a number of handsome blooms. The deeply cut, rough leaves, which appear almost like a coarse fern, mostly turn one edge toward the north, and from this peculiar character the plant has been given the name of Compass Plant, and it really deserves the name. It is especially adapted for growing among shrubbery or for the background. *Silphium laciniatum* is its scientific name. It is propagated from winged seeds,



Rosa Rugosa Flower.

which are often tardy in starting; also by division of the roots.

West of the Mullein, near the centre of the garden you will observe a big clump of dense, rich foliage, showing clusters of rich pink and white flowers, emitting a delicious fragrance, and equally large clusters of showy, colored, drooping balls as large as big marbles. That is a clump of *Rosa rugosa*. The plants were raised from seeds sown in the autumn, the seedlings appearing the next spring. They quickly spring up to blooming size, and are now, as you see,



Rosa Rugosa Fruit.

about five feet high, strong and healthy, and nearly always in bloom. Later in the season the seed-balls become rich scarlet in color, and are showy until after the snows of winter. They are elegant for the shrubbery, or for forming a rose hedge. A few flowers will perfume the air for many feet around, and the bushes form an excellent barrier to intruding stock. The seeds germinate well, but not until the following spring after they are sown. If sown this month the plants will appear next spring.



Centaurea Babylonica. flower of a rich golden color. That is *Centaurea Babylonica*. In rich ground the flower stalk will grow ten feet high, rigid, as straight as an arrow, and thickly clothed

with clusters of buds which open successively for a long time. The plant appears as a rosette of downy, somewhat lobed leaves for a year or more, then the stem pushes up, bearing boat-shaped, arched, drooping, decumbent leaves, the frilled edge extending down the stem beyond the preceding pair of leaves, thus clothing the main stem with a pretty, silvery frill on the four sides. Appropriately used this is a very handsome and desirable plant, and deserving of use in all large grounds.

Flower of *C. Babylonica*.

And now, as we pass out, take a look at the big bed of Tiger Lilies. There are thousands of bulbs in it, and the showy, spotted, nod-



"big bed of Tiger Lilies."

ding flowers are massed in gorgeous array. It is a hardy Lily, able to take care of itself, and for grace and free-blooming is hardly excelled even by Lilies of greater pretension. The beauty and utility of this old flower is often under-rated, and I am glad, here, to speak a good word for it while it appears in all its glory.

Your Friend,
The Editor.

La Park, Pa., August 1, 1907.

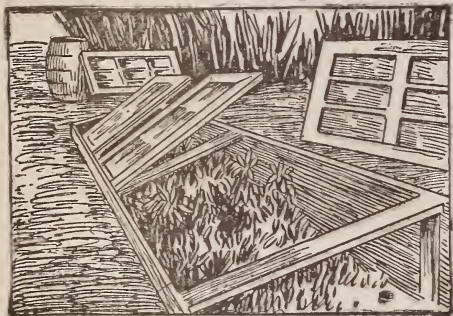
Protecting Young Roses.—Young Roses may be protected out-doors in a severe climate by placing a heap of coal ashes about and over the plants late in autumn, when the ground freezes up, letting it remain until danger from frost is past, when it should be removed. Plants suffer more from the alternate thawing and freezing of spring than from the severe cold of winter. Protection during cold nights or cold days in spring, after the buds swell, is of more use than a liberal protection during winter.

The Boston Fern.—This Fern is mostly propagated from runners which issue from the older plants, but it can also be increased from spores. It likes a loose, porous soil, such as sandy woods' earth, and the pot should be well drained. Give partial shade while the plant is growing, but rather sparingly when dormant. Shift into larger pots as the roots begin to crowd.



A WINTERING PIT.

IN A SEMI-SOUTHERN STATE a pit is much used as a storage place for plants in winter. It is easily and simply made by excavating to the depth of three or four feet, the excavation being about five feet wide, and as long as desired. It must be well drained to prevent trouble from water during wet weather, and the sides must be boarded up to keep them secure. Let the boards extend four inches above the ground in front and a foot above at the rear, then place hot-bed sash over, the slope being toward the north. Such plants as Hydrangea, Crape Myrtle, Oleander, Chinese Hibiscus, etc., may be readily wintered in such a plant room; also



some of the more hardy plants, as Violets, Daisies, Pansies and Carnations will often bloom well there during favorable winter weather.

The sash should be lifted to afford ventilation during warm, sunny days, and when the nights or days are extremely cold give the protection of a blanket or old carpet or paper over the glass. The further north the deeper must be the excavation, and the greater the protection to insure immunity from cold. A little experience will enable the gardener to construct and manage such a pit successfully, and give a knowledge of the plants suitable to live or bloom therein.

Saxifraga peltata.—This plant, introduced from California in 1873, is one of the largest of the Saxifrage family. It is perfectly hardy, and will grow freely in a bog or in low, moist ground. The flowers come in big clusters at the summit of a strong stalk, early in spring, before the leaves appear. They are of a rosy color and very showy. The leaves develop as the flowers fade, and are broad, graceful, umbrella-like, and of a pleasing green color. They retain their beauty till the summer season is past. This is a very desirable hardy herbaceous perennial for low, moist ground where many other things would not prove hardy. It is really handsome.

Leaf-Dropping.—See that the soil in which you are growing Begonias is porous and well drained, and water sufficiently to keep it moist, but not wet. Begonias are liable to drop their leaves if the moisture about their roots becomes stagnant.

UMBRELLA PLANT.

THE Umbrella Plant is an Aquatic plant, but it will hardly thrive in pure sand and water alone. Get some swamp muck in which to imbed the roots, and cover it with a layer of sand, over which the water will stand. If the water becomes stagnant put in it a little fresh lime with some charcoal lumps or else replace it with fresh water. When grown in rich soil in a pot, shifting as it develops, so that the roots always have plenty of room, and watering liberally while growing, this plant will become large and handsome, and really deserves the common name sometimes given it of "Water Palm." It is readily propagated either from seeds or division of the roots.



Umbrella Plant.

Ranunculus.—The Asiatic Ranunculus is not recommended for house culture. Procure the bulbs in autumn, keep them till April, then bed them in good garden soil that will keep moist but not wet. In planting place sand about the bulbs to prevent mould or decay. Too much moisture will cause the tubers to rot or the foliage to turn yellow and drop. After blooming and ripening lift the little clumps, dry them off, and store in paper bags in a dry, cool, frost-proof place till planting time the next spring.

Begonia, Gloire de Lorraine.—As a blooming plant no Begonia surpasses in beauty and profusion of flowers Gloire de Lorraine. A well-grown plant becomes a gorgeous mass of waxy bloom, challenging and receiving the enthusiastic praise of all who see it. The plants require considerable care, and are not generally a success in the hands of the amateur florist. Begonia gracilis carminea is a much more satisfactory Begonia for ordinary cultivation, and is almost as free-blooming and handsome. It is to be preferred for the common window garden.

Brugmansia arborea.—This is a semi-shrubby plant that blooms well when bedded out in spring at the west side of a house or wall. In autumn lift and pot it, firming the soil well, and water as needed till it becomes established, when it can be given a frost-proof place and watered sparingly till spring. It will grow from six to ten feet high when bedded, and its large, showy, drooping white flowers will develop freely, and be a source of great admiration, as well as a dispenser of rich perfume.

Milk and Wine Lily.—This is the common name of *Crinum fimbriatum*, an Amaryllis-like plant, the flowers milk-white with a red stripe through each segment. It is given about the same treatment as an Amaryllis Johnsonii.

ABOUT CLIANTHEUS.

THE so-called Glory Pea, *Clianthus Damperii*, is a native of Australia, and likes a hot, dry, sunny exposure. Good garden loam, with a mixture of leaf-soil and charcoal, unsifted and pressed firm, suits it. The plants are readily started from seeds, which should be sown in a large pot, and the plants left undisturbed until another season, when a sunny spot in the garden can be given it. Cut back the tops before taking from the pot. Avoid disturbing the roots in shifting, as it will die if great care in this operation is not strictly observed. In the south the seeds should be sown on the sunny side of a wall, where the requirements of its culture are insured.

This plant is a herbaceous perennial belonging to the Leguminous family. It grows two feet high, and bears clusters of glorious red flowers, each standard showing a distinct black blotch at the base. See that the soil is kept moist, and if the syringe is used every evening while the plant is growing and blooming it will not be attacked by red spiders.



Clianthus puniceus is another species, known as Parrot's Bill. It is a vine found in New Zealand, and hardy in a mild climate. The flowers have a large boat-shaped keel, with a long beak, and the color is scarlet. It is more easily grown than the Glory Pea, and more lasting. The plant branches, and attains the height of several feet. It is propagated either from seeds or cuttings. In parts of Old England it is successfully grown outdoors, as the following extract from the English Garden attests:

The *Clianthus puniceus* covers a wall space of 60 square feet in Devon, and has never had any protection other than the southwest wall against which it is planted, which protects it from the biting north and east winds, so often fatal to tender shrubs. It will endure 12° of still frost uninjured, but 3° or 4° of frost driven with a gale would kill it. Where it can be grown it is an admirable covering for a wall, as its foliage is held throughout the winter. If trained with the Roses W.A. Richardson and Reine Marie Henriette the effect will be better, and should the winter destroy the *Clianthus* the Roses will remain to hide the wall.

Peonies Not Blooming.—When Chinese Peonies fail to bloom after several years' trial remove them to a more sunny exposure, where the soil is sandy or porous, only moderately rich, and will dry out considerably during the season. Fertilize with bone dust. In Pennsylvania the plants thrive in ordinary soil, and invariably produce a wealth of bloom every season. A shady, northern slope will sometimes yield non-blooming plants, but such an exposure is rare.

Amaryllis.—If your *Amaryllis* fails to bloom bed it out in the garden, in a rich, sunny place, where it will ripen its growth in the autumn, before repotting. Bulbs thus treated are almost sure to bloom the following winter or spring.

JUSTICIAS.

THE species of *Justicia* offered by florists are mostly known botanically as species of *Jacobinia*. They are natives of South America, and belong to the common order *Acanthaceae*. *J. carnea*, flesh-color, and *J. coccinea* or *sanguinea*, scarlet, are both very handsome sorts of easy culture, showy and sure to bloom in winter. The flowers are borne in dense heads. *J. speciosa* is often known as *Peristrophe speciosa*. Its flowers are larger than *J. Camea* or *J. Sanguinea*, but are produced singly, and are not so showy. *J. Ghiesbreghtiana* is a Mexican species bearing scarlet flowers in terminal heads, but is not much known in this country. All thrive in a compost of rich loam, rotted manure, leaf-mould and sand, equal parts. Pinch back the young plants to encourage a bushy growth and give a rather warm, moist temperature.

Perennial Lupines.—Among the few plants that thrive under trees, where only partial direct sunlight is found, the hardy kinds of *Perennial Lupine* are especially adapted. The plants are readily grown from seeds, and in porous well-drained soil will endure a severe climate without injury and soon form elegant clumps. The great spikes of blue and white flowers are gorgeous and beautiful during the summer months. If possible sow the seeds where the plants are to bloom. They deserve to be generally cultivated.

Goldfussia.—This is a handsome foliage and blooming plant belonging to the order *Acanthaceae*, which includes so many winter-blooming flowers. It has bronzy green, dense, narrow foliage, and handsome lavender bell-shaped flowers during winter. The plants are easily propagated from cuttings, and should be shifted into larger pots as they grow, until in four-inch or five-inch pots, in which they may bloom. Their culture is simple, and they are sure to bloom if given the care of a common *Geranium*.

Bignonia Tweediana.—This is a handsome vine introduced from Buenos Ayres seventy years ago. It has pretty foliage, and large, attractive, drooping golden flowers, somewhat like those of *Allamanda*, produced freely in sprays during the summer. In the South it is hardy, but must be grown in a large pot or tub at the North. A compost of fibrous loam, well-rotted manure, leaf-mould and sand well mixed will insure a thrifty growth and an abundance of flowers. In the conservatory or greenhouse it is better to bed it out.

Pruning Roses.—As soon as the summer-blooming Roses fade cut away the old branches that have exhausted themselves blooming, and encourage the development of vigorous new shoots. These will bear the flowers next season. The growth this season and bloom next season will be much more satisfactory if the older parts of the bushes are promptly removed after the bloom is past.

ABOUT FREESIAS.

FREESIAS are members of the Iris family from South Africa. They have become popular as winter-blooming plants, being of easy culture in the window garden, and very beautiful and fragrant. Most of the bulbs or corms come from Bermuda, though many are grown in California, Southern France and the Azore Islands. *Freesia refracta* is the best known species, though *F. Leichtlinii*, which shows considerable yellow in the flowers, is more or less cultivated.

Cultivation is simple, and the results generally satisfactory. The corms are mostly obtained in August or September and potted at successive periods for several weeks. Eight

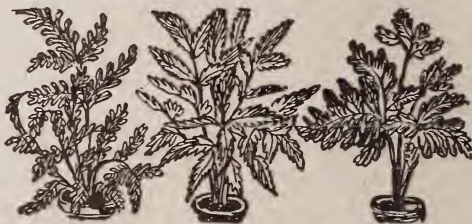


are placed in a five-inch pot, or twelve in a six-inch one, the compost being two-thirds fibrous loam, with one-third dry and pulverized cow-chips and sand, equal parts, thoroughly incorporated. Use a handful of charcoal for drainage, and set the corms so they will be three-fourths of an inch beneath the surface. Water sparingly at first—merely enough to keep the soil from becoming dry. When growth begins increase the supply, but avoid watering too liberally, as it will cause the foliage to become spindling. After starting give good light and keep in a cool, moist atmosphere. The pots can be kept in a dark, cool place till ready to bring to the light. When potting is done in August the flowers may be expected in January. Do not try to force the growth. A period of from four to five months must be allowed for the plants to develop and begin blooming. If possible plant during August, September or October. Planted later there is more or less doubt about the development and bloom being satisfactory.

Plants.—Don't fail to get and pot your winter-blooming plants this month. Single Geraniums, Abutilons, Carnations, *Crassula cordata*, *Eranthemum pulchellum*, *Cuphea platycentra*, *Eupatorium riparium*, *Lopesia rosea*, *Vinca rosea* and *Impatiens Holstii* and *Sultanii* are all sure-blooming and deserving of attention.

THREE EASILY - GROWN FERNS.

THE three Ferns shown in the engraving are graceful in form and of very easy culture. *Pteris tremula*, from Australia, has lovely compound fronds from two to four feet long upon well-grown specimens, and is an exceedingly handsome sort. *Pteris cretica albo-lineata* is a variegated Fern, growing a foot high. Each plant stools out, and in a pot or basket is of very fine effect. The center of each leaflet is of a silver



Pteris tremula. *P. cretica albo lineata.* *P. cristata.*

color, making the plant very attractive. *Pteris cretica cristata* is somewhat similar in size and form, but the tips of the leaflets are curiously crowned or crested. It is a good companion for the variegated sort.

Another *Pteris* of great beauty is *P. Argyræa*. The fronds will grow two feet long, showing a silvery white line along the mid-ribs. In growth it is exceedingly graceful, and of surpassing beauty as a pot plant. It should have a place in every Fern collection. All of these Ferns are adapted for window culture, and are deserving of popularity.

Carex Japonica.—Belonging to the Cyperus or Sedge family we have a pretty little Japanese pot plant known as *Carex Japonica*. The rigid, upright, narrow leaves are not more than six inches long, and are of a lovely rich green with distinct, rough, yellow edges. The plant likes plenty of moisture, and if shifted as it grows, will soon become a lovely clump, as it spreads rapidly at the roots. Its odd and stately appearance in a plant collection makes it desirable. It is propagated by division of the roots, as well as by seeds.



CAREX JAPONICA.

Florists' Convention of 1907.—This was held at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21, 22 and 23, and was a success in every way. Many able papers on topics interesting to florists were read and discussed, and there were numerous displays of pots, wire-work, labels, heating and ventilating apparatus, greenhouse materials, etc., as also of Ferns, Palms, Crotons, Dahlias, Gladiolus, Orchids and Asters. The meeting was one of pleasure as well as of profit to all who attended.

CHILDREN'S LETTER.

"Why did I go there?" Well, to me it holds many sacred memories. A beloved brother still occupies the old homestead in the heart of the valley, where I first saw the light of day, where my boyhood and early manhood



"the Tuscarora Mountains."

were spent, and where, in later years my business was largely developed. Yes, along that stream I enjoyed many a happy hour fishing and nutting, and on the old mountains

I roamed at every season of the year among the flowers and fruits, and the birds and animals that had their homes there. Every hill and meadow and ravine near the old farm was a familiar spot. Every tree and shrub and native perennial flower-clump was annually looked for as an old friend. I knew the haunts of the Whippoorwill, the Indigo Bird and the Cat Bird, and their songs daily pleased and

cheered me at my Valley home. Do you wonder, then, that I love to return to the old homestead? Do you wonder that I love to visit the scenes and objects that were so happily associated with the joys and experiences of my early life?

And now let me tell you! In a room in that old stone mansion, forty years ago, while a



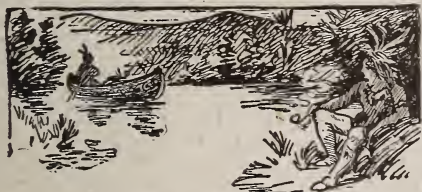
MY DEAR CHILDREN:—On the 23rd of July I left La Park for Path Valley, in company with my only sister, who for many years has labored with me at the desk in catering to the wants of the hundreds of thousands of friends who belong to our big floral family. "Path Valley!" I hear

you exclaim. "What a queer name!" "Where is it?" "What is it?" "Why did you go?" Well, it is a queer name, and originated, I am told, from the fact that the Indians, in pioneer days, had a path or trail up through it, which was well beaten, because of their frequent travels. The soil being rich, the forests were dense with great Oak, Chestnut and Hickory trees, and many of the big trees which lined the banks of the Conococheague Creek were festooned by huge, hanging vines, giving the whole a luxuriant appearance. The valley is about twenty miles long, and is

wedge-shaped, being two miles wide at one end, and tapering to a narrow ravine at the other—just wide enough to let out the "Indian" stream. It is in the north-western part of Franklin county, in southern Pennsylvania, and bounded by high, rugged, tree-clad mountains on either side, these mountains being a part of the Blue Ridge range,



"the Old Homestead in the heart of the Valley."



"the Indian stream."

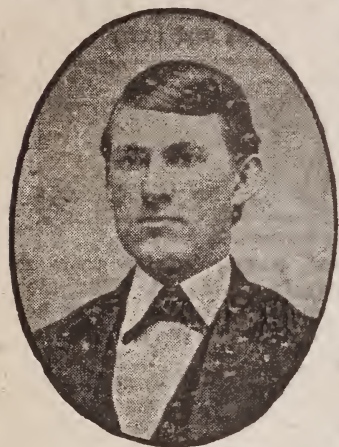
and locally known as the Tuscarora Mountains. The creek abounds with a variety of fish, and the mountains with beautiful flowers, as well as berries, nuts, grapes and game.



Whippoorwill. Indigo Bird. Cat Bird.

mere youth, I began my life-work as a seedsman, florist and publisher. In one of the gardens I raised my seeds and bulbs, and in the room I prepared them for market, did my own type setting and printing, mailing, etc. From

my home-made desk in the corner I sent out my advertisements and did my business correspondence. Later I was aided by the beloved sister who has been with me, practically,



"Forty years ago."

dark. The moon was full, and as the big smiling face peeped up over the rugged old mountain I called the attention of a dear little boy in the front seat, to the "Man in the Moon," and he was much interested.

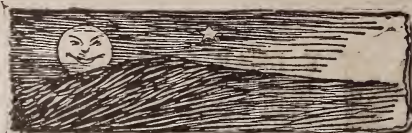
"Why does he smile?" he asked. I replied, "Oh, he likes good little boys. They always see him smiling when they are good and happy; but if they are bad and ugly in disposition he will appear to them as if sour and displeased. They would think his mouth turned down at the corners, frowns would be on his brow, and he would seem altogether different."

"I will always be good," said he. "But that is not all," said I. "See the little starling near him, now looking down at you. You can imagine it as one of his children that he wants to see you. And do you see the numerous sparkles (fire-flies) among the trees? Those are little faces that open their eyes to see good little boys. And if they stay good, you can fancy, as they close their eyes later, that the man in the moon is so pleased that he has gathered them all up and placed them far up in the sky to look pleased till the morning dawn." The little boy watched the moon and the solitary star beside it, and

ever since, and has taken a heart-interest in the success and progress of the work, and who has, for some years past, been floral editor of the New York Designer, in connection with her office work with me.

We reached "Libonia" by stage from the station after

the sparkle of the fire-flies, until sleep overtook him, and encircled by loving arms he fell into Dreamland.



"Smiling face peeped up over the rugged old mountain"

We now reached the old homestead, and after a brotherly greeting, refreshments, and a social evening together, the old Family Bible was opened, a chapter read and prayer offered, just as my dear old father did in the days of long ago. I was then shown to the little bedroom that I claimed in boyhood, and there, with only the song of the crickets, and the gentle rustle of the Locust leaves outside my open window, I was soon in the land of Slumber.

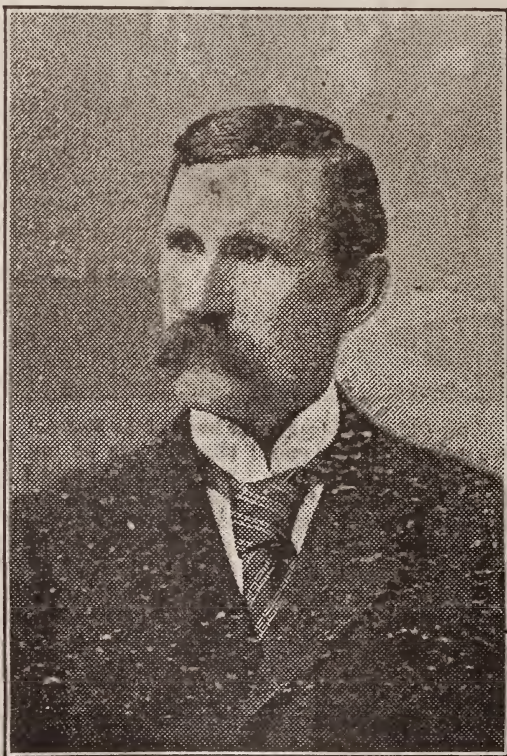
But what do you suppose happened later in the night, say about two o'clock? Why, I was suddenly and startlingly awakened. I could not imagine for a while, just where I was, for close at hand were the hideous shrieks and



Fire-fly.

screechings of some living creature. What could it be? I raised up and peered about the room; then I knew where I was, and then again the screeching sounds came to my ear, and I realized that all came from a little innocent screech-owl which was sitting upon a limb of a tree near my window. But how odd it sounded!

My dear children, you may not know the effect of a mid-night awakening to those of maturer years, for you are care-free, and life seems a glorious dream, as I am happy to know. But in later years you will realize that many thoughts will come to you when awake in the silence of the mid-night hour. For it is true that



"At the present, 1907."

And the night I was awakened did not prove an exception. I thought of the screech-owl that sat on a limb of the old walnut tree near the spring, where we used to swing; how in boyhood I walked around and around it in a vain endeavor to see it turn its head back to

"Oft in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain hath bound
me,
Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me."

the starting point. I thought of the screech-owl that used to sit for days in winter and look out at the door of his home—a hollow limb in the old Apple tree. And I thought of the little owl that was sitting upon a chair-back at the foot of the bed at my Libonia home years ago, when the young ladies who occupied the room, awakened in the morning. There it sat, while they pondered what to do, every little while nodding to them in a knowing way, like the men in Rip-van-winkle's Mountain Forest, as if to say "Good-morning."



"a little innocent screech-owl!"

I arose and looked out of the window. There, in the moonlight, the little intruder sat on the old Locust tree—the tree which sheltered me from the sun in early boyhood, as I prepared my lessons for the coming school-day; the tree under which we gathered for a fond mother's instructions on pleasant Sabbath evenings of long ago. How it has grown, and how full of vigor it is still, notwithstanding the father and mother who delighted in the old home, its inmates and surroundings, have long since slept beneath the sod of the little church yard not far distant.

Beyond the Locust was the old garden that once glowed with rows of brilliant bloom. In the moonlight I could almost fancy I saw the garden in its old-time beauty, with its stately ranks, its smooth, clean paths, its bowers and its bloom. Beyond the garden was the barn, standing in bold relief against the shadow of



"sitting upon a chair-back."

the mountain, and by the barn was the orchard, where, with brothers and sisters, we oft-times played. Ah, yes, in the silence of

that night I recounted many a joy; I reviewed many a happy experience; I lived again in memory, and recalled events which afforded me many a happy hour. But, dear children, "life is not an empty dream." There is a mission, a corner, for everyone. Early in life is the time to fit yourself for life's work. The days of responsibility will come to you all, and you will never regret the effort you make to be prepared for it. Decide upon "the old Locust tree." your occupation as early as you can, and bend all of your energies toward it. Let Nature



teach you her important lessons, and furnish you enjoyment as you prepare for your life-work. In later years you will then recall your early life with pleasure, and the memories that are stored will add to your enjoyment when you reach the mature years of manhood or womanhood.

Your friend,
The Editor.

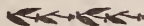
La Park, Pa., Aug.
1, 1907.

Wistaria not Growing.—Mostly after transplanting, such shrubby vines and plants as *Wistaria sinensis* will make no apparent growth for some weeks. This is due to the fact that the growth is beneath the surface. Roots are always produced before tops, and when a plant becomes rooted it will begin to develop stems, branches and leaves.

Azalea.—This is a shrub that likes a cool, moist, partial shade, and a soil composed of loam and leaf-mould. In summer plunge outdoors and keep watered while growing, but water sparingly and give sunshine to ripen the wood in autumn. Syringe the foliage to keep off insects and encourage vitality. As a rule Azaleas in pots are not a success in the window garden. The hardy kinds often do well if bedded in a favorable situation outdoors.

To Hasten Fruiting.—The only way to hasten the fruiting of seedling Oranges is to bud or graft the plants, using buds or scions from fruiting trees.

GARDEN CULTURE.



MY PANSY BED,

MY PANSY BED, filled with this spring's seedlings, is now a source of delight. The little plants were thrifty from the time they came up, and are now coming into bloom, many varieties, and very large for mid-summer—or rather, as the season is late for summer blooms. I shall wait until the ground freezes before applying a mulch, as I agree with the correspondent who says so many plants that keep their foliage through winter are smothered by too early and too heavy a mulch. The bed is at the north of the house, and is heavily enriched with soil from an old hog-pen. This I find to be excellent for Pansies, the next thing to good woods' earth. To do well, and come into bloom thriftily, the Pansies should never be stunted, but kept growing thriftily all the time. An old plant I wintered, has been in bloom two months, covered with bloom most all that time, and covers space fourteen inches in diameter.



Mrs. Emma Clearwaters.

Vermilion Co., Ind., July 2, 1907.

Crimson Rambler Rose.—Three years ago I got a cutting of Crimson Rambler Rose fifteen inches long, which I rooted readily in sand. In the fall I have piled manure from the hen house around it, and turned it under in the spring. The foliage is so heavy and such a healthy green that it would be worth cultivating for that alone. But it has had loads of bloom, and now, the tenth day of June, it is completely covered with buds, ready to open. This Rambler has been trained to cover one side of our woodshed, 12 x 15 feet, and judging by the new growth, it will be twice as large, next season. I have never seen a more thrifty or beautiful Rose anywhere. I have a White Rambler that I treat in the same way, and it also has well repaid me.

C. G. S.

Fayette Co., Indiana, June 22, 1907.

A Prolific Carnation.—Two years ago I purchased a three-cent packet of hardy Garden Carnations. This year one of the plants had 400 blossoms, besides 65 buds which blasted.

A subscriber.

Penalosa, Kan., Aug. 8, 1907.

THE MANETTI ROSE AS A BUDDING STOCK.

THE Manettia Rose was introduced into this country some 50 years ago, by an Italian, after whom it is named. Having some 30 years experience in budding upon this Rose, my ideas may be worth something to your floral readers.

My method is to take large cuttings and insert deep in the moist earth, leaving not more than three eyes above the surface. These will all grow if kept damp. When the limbs are the size of a lead pencil, I insert the buds of any choice Rose I want, thus converting an ordinary Rose into a fine one.

Park's Floral Magazine sometime since had most excellent and explicit directions for the operation of budding. The most important requisite is that the bark will slip both in the stock and in the Rose you bud from, the most favorable season being summer and fall. This method solves the problem of growing Roses successfully in our trying climate, where the extremes of wet and dry are so fatal to northern grown Roses. The only Roses I have to amount to anything are budded on this stock. The Manetti is a Rose that will grow and thrive under any conditions. Being quite free from any insect pest, care must be taken to keep the sprouts or suckers taken off, and give the new Rose a chance.

Cuttings planted now (July 20th), would do to bud next summer. Mrs. G. W. Avery.

Hillsboro Co., Va., July 20, 1907.

Giant Nasturtiums.—I have Nasturtiums on the north-east side of the wood-house that climb to the roof, and are full of bloom. They have had no fertilizer nor water this summer, only from rain. Ashes were thrown there last winter and dug in this spring. I picked the enclosed leaves, measuring nearly eight inches across, from them, and there are plenty more as large left. They have bloomed freely.

Eliza C. Smith.

Chenango Co., N. Y.

Feverfew.—Feverfew makes a fine show in the shrub bed or border. It looks best in large masses just in front of something green, and is so nice to use as a cut flower. One never has too many white flowers. Pearl Achillea is another fine plant to mass in a waste corner. It soon fills the space. These, with my Shasta Daisies, and a long row of white Sweet Peas, furnish plenty of white flowers just now.

Pearl.

Boulder Co., Col.

Nasturtiums.—Nasturtiums in Colorado bloom whether you keep them picked or not. I planted seeds the first year we lived on our place, seven years ago, and I never fail to have a gorgeous border. They always furnish plenty for myself, and I give away all I can get picked. The seeds I use in my mixed pickles. They are a valuable addition.

Boulder Co., Col.

Pearl.

FOUR BEGONIAS.

PRESIDENT CARNOT Begonia, when of good size and in full flower, is almost perfect. No perfume is its only failure. If there is anything prettier to the sight than the large panicles of waxen looking blossoms, it must be a bed of large Pansies. This Begonia is a rapid grower, profuse bloomer, and has very attractive foliage.

Otto Hæcker is very much like *B. rubra*, but with me it is of more robust growth, and is inclined to shrubbiness, as different from the *Rubra's* upright growth. The blooms are profuse, and like the red panicles of *Pres. Carnot*.

Begonia *Feasti* is the old Beef-steak Begonia, which has thick, circular, radi-

cal leaves, bronzy-green above and red underneath. The flowers are borne upon strong, waxy scapes which issue from the base. They are rosy pink in color, and produced in fine clusters. The plants are easily grown, and mostly bloom in winter.

Another Begonia that is a favorite has fluted-edged leaves, dark green with white spots upon them, and pinkish flowers. It is a very handsome grower. I think it is *Argentea guttata*.

In rich soil, on the north side of a building, and never allowed to suffer for water, these four Begonias will make a handsome spot all summer, and will give a wealth of bloom in an east window through the winter. The two spotted-leaved ones have very attractive foliage.

Mrs. Emma Clearwater.

Vermilion Co., Ind., August 3, 1907.

Black Calla Lily.—Several years ago I purchased a Black Calla Lily tuber. I planted it in rich earth and watered it regularly, and expected to have a wonderful flower in a short time. The first year it made a few small tubers; the next year it grew nicely, but only made tubers. I was almost discouraged by this time, but tried once more. I selected out my largest tuber, rubbed off all the small tubers, and planted the larger one in rich earth in a half gallon cup. For three years I tried this plan, and this last spring I was rewarded with a blossom. It was chocolate brown inside, dark green on the other side, and the centre or spadix was coal black. I was well rewarded for all my care and patience, as it was the strangest looking flower I have ever seen. It is perfectly hardy here.

L. E. H.

Douglas Co., Oregon, Oct. 29, 1906.

FLORAL POETRY.

AUTUMN FLOWERS.

Queenly Asters, softly swaying
In the warm, mid-August breeze,
Snow-white, or rose, or crimson,
Deeply blue, as sun-kissed seas;
Tell me, lovely blossoms, tell me,
Wist ye aught of summer's death;
How stern winter blights all beauty
With his icy, chilling breath?

Goldenrod, in all thy splendor,
Gleaming far o'er hill and dale,
Filling darkest days with sunshine
Which no frosts of autumn pale;
Do you, Goldenrod, remember,
Balmy spring and summer sweet,
With a sigh that all their glory
Must give place to snow and sleet?

Fair Chrysanthemum, the fairest
Of the season's wealth of bloom,
In the arms of sad November,
Child of dreary skies and gloom;
Whence thy beauty, whence thy brightness,
Fear ye not December snows?
All the trailer flowers have perished,
Gone are Lily, Violet, Rose.

Nay, we live our hour, and dread not
Frozen earth or wintry sky;
Spring will come with resurrection,
God is guarding from on high;
Be not anxious for the morrow,
Let your faith be firm as ours;
Surely He, His own will care for,
Who forgets not e'en the flowers.
York Co., Me., July 6, 1907. Ethel Mace.

TO A PANSY.

First a seed, then a sprout,
Leaves a-peeping out;
Sun and dew, gentle shower,
Bud, and then a flower!

Fragrance sweet, all complete,
Beauty undefiled;
With your darts, hold our hearts,
As a loving child.

Satin face, full of grace,
Anxious thought expresses;
Colors rare, none compare,
For you my love confesses.

Maude Mair.

Waukesha Co., Wis., July 24, 1907

THE LAND OF FLOWERS.

Oh Florida, bright Florida,
Dear sunny Southern home,
Your shady nooks are rife with flowers,
Your shores are flecked with foam.

I love your reefs and white sand beach,
Palmettos and big Pines,
Your Orange-blossoms pure and white,
And clustered sweet Jasmynes.

Oh land of sunshine and of showers,
Of soft winds from the sea,
Oh land of green and mossy bowers,
Fond memory clings to thee.
Franklin Co., Mo., Aug. 8, '07. Mrs. A. Marsh.

POT CULTURE

HARDY AND TENDER CYCLAMEN.

AFTER succeeding nicely with tender Cyclamen for several years I happened to see quite a pretty colony of hardy ones in a nursery. The editors of *knowing magazines* warn us that the American climate is too much for hardy Cyclamen, but "the cyclers," as we call them, are great favorites of mine, and after some encouragement and advice from the friendly nurseryman I plucked up courage to purchase several little corms about as large as a common chestnut. The leaves looked much like those of other Cyclamen, but were rounded at the tips. The little corms looked like "baby beets."



There's a semi-shaded northeast corner in our garden that is usually moist in summer, but yet it is drained well enough to grow Primroses and Azaleas. I dug and raked a little space about a foot square, added some sand, leaf-mold and a small quantity of old manure and planted in it my hardy Cyclamen with the tops of their sturdy little roots above the soil, and their horny little leaf-buds pointing stiffly upward. A thorough sprinkling settled them nicely in the soil, and rains fell abundantly that summer, so that without any other care, they grew nicely. When winter came with a snow early in November, something most unusual for Southern Alleghanies, I shivered for my Cyclamen, and was tempted to stow them away in a bulb-pit, but thought that would not be a fair experiment. Still, it seemed as if something should be done for the babes in the woods their first winter, and I compromised by making a tiny frame of boards around them, with a large pane of glass to cover it. I really slept much better that night for thinking, when the winds howled by, that the small "cyclers" were allsnug. During the summer each one had given me several flowers. They were smaller than those from the Persicum strain, and in various shades of pink and red. I was sorry not to have a pure white one. The slugs and snails love Cyclamen, and I have to pick them out from the centers of the leaf stems several times.

When spring came only one of the little roots had died; the others had each very presentable leaf clusters, and I was quite proud of their little show of pink and crimson flowers. Now I am wondering if it is really so difficult to grow hardy Cyclamen in America, or if it is yet too early to do any boasting. Also, if fresh

seeds should be sown, or plants purchased every year or two, as with other Cyclamen.

The tender Cyclamen are among the prettiest of window plants, and not at all difficult to grow. If plants are started from seeds the owner must have patience with them, for they start very slowly. It takes about 14 months to grow good blooming plants from seeds. Some of the more successful amateurs are content to let them grow along much slower, starting the seeds in spring, instead of November, and not expecting flowers until the second winter.

In summer the Cyclamen likes a cool, moist, shaded place, and it is a mistake to let them "dry off" entirely at any stage, they are so hard to start. In winter they must have a place near the glass, and considerable sunshine in order to bloom well. I like to set my pots upon the ground in the northeast angle of the house in summer. In winter, as fast as they bloom, they have an eastern window in the sitting room.

L. G.

McDowell Co., N. C., Nov. 28, 1907.

Calceolaria.—The Calceolaria is one of the most easily grown house plants that I have. It will grow in any ordinary soil, but needs lots of water. The green Aphis bothers it a great deal, but I kept them killed off by using sulpho-tobacco soap suds. I have a number of plants in bloom now. They are dark velvety red in color. Calceolaria plants are almost hardy here. They will stand several degrees of frost.

L. E. H.

Douglas Co., Oregon, June 11, 1907.

[Note:—Chopped tobacco stems placed around the plants will prevent an attack of Aphis, and at the same time enrich the soil. Plants badly affected should have long stems placed loosely over them for a day and a night, then remove and syringe. Calceolaries may be started this month from seeds to bloom next season. They like a cool atmosphere, and to be shifted often to keep them actively growing.—Ed.]

Amaryllis.—I procured a bulb of large flowered Amaryllis late last fall and potted it, setting the pot in a warm, dark place until the bulb sprouted. Then I brought it to a warm window, and in February it bore a cluster of four beautiful red lilies, formed like an Easter Lily. The buds measured five inches in length and the blossoms five inches across. Each petal had a bar of white down the center. This is one of the finest bulbs for winter blooming.

Lillie Ripley.

Erie Co., Pa., April 29, 1907.

Starting Seeds.—Maybe my method of starting such seeds as Asparagus, Swainsonia, Yucca, Canna, etc. will help some, as I find I never lose a seed. I take egg shells and fill with pure sand, then soak the seeds twenty-four hours in hot water, and plant each seed in the sand in the egg shell pot. Every seed will come, as you can keep the sand sopping wet, without rotting, as would be the case if soil were used. Keep in a warm place until sprouted, then pot off.

Ida Toepper

Lasalle Co., Ills., May 11, 1907.

THE CARNATION.

THE Carnation is becoming more popular each year, and in its variety of colors is appropriate as a cut flower for all occasions, and even rivals the Rose for this purpose, as it keeps longer and is more valuable for this purpose. It blooms better in winter than almost any other of the flowering plants, if given the treatment it requires. It must have rich soil and a certain amount of moisture and heat. It will bloom well in a south window, where there is a fire in the room, and steaming, but it blooms well in a pit in February, March and April without any artificial heat.

The requisites of a good Carnation are strong, stiff stems, full double flowers that do not burst the calyx, free-blooming and fragrance, all of which may be found in one flower;



and when we find one that is perfect it is well to stick to that one, regardless of the many new sorts that are being launched forth each year. The most popular colors are pink, a clear shining pink, and pure white without any spots or color. For large flowers there must be but one bud to a stalk, and this means fewer but larger flowers. Flora Hill is said to be one of the best pure

white Carnations grown. This is pure white without tinge of other color, is a prolific bloomer under ordinary culture, is large, full and double, has a good calyx, and is finely fringed. A florist once said that he "tried other whites, but he held on to Flora Hill."

Lizzie McGowan is a pure white, an old sort, free-blooming, never bursts its calyx, but the flowers are not so large as other sorts. William Scott is a splendid deep pink Carnation, and is a standard variety. It has long stems, and is vigorous and extremely healthy. Mrs. Lawson is a splendid pink variety, has now become well known, and is the largest variety grown. Mrs. Franz Joost is a beautiful rich salmon pink, and is a very free-flowing variety.

To be constantly in bloom the Carnation

must be kept growing, and must be given a rich, sandy soil, and liquid fertilizer often. Pinch back frequently, but if flowers are cut with long stems this will be all the pinching necessary. There are some varieties more healthy than others; then there are some varieties that do well in the hands of the florist, while in the amateur's hands are shy bloomers. So it is best to try the well-known sorts and leave the new sorts for the florist, until they have been proven worthy of a place in the ordinary cultivator's hands.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., July 30, 1907.

THE BERMUDA OR EASTER LILY.

NO COLLECTION of plants is complete without one bulb of the superb *Lilium Harisii*, or Easter Lily. Pot in October and set away in a cool dark place for the roots to form, which will require about six or eight weeks. Then bring gradually to the light, warmth and sunshine. Procure large bulbs, plant in six to eight-inch pots of good soil, encase each bulb in a cushion of fine sand, and do not over-water, as they rot easily before growth is well started. This will bloom in late winter, or by Easter.

This is the grandest forcing Lily in cultivation, bearing freely its fragrant, waxy-white flowers; but the number of flowers will depend upon the size of the bulb. The ordinary sized bulb will produce from four to six flowers, and costs 15 cents, while the largest size, in the amateur's hands, will produce from six to ten blossoms, and the cost is 25 cents. If you have more than one bulb you can keep up a succession of bloom through the spring by bringing to the warmth and light at different times.

These bulbs, like those of the Chinese Sacred Lily, are good for only one forcing, and it is best to procure new ones each year, and get the best bulbs, as the cheaper ones are not always sound ones, and will give disappointment in the end. It is the most popular of all Lilies for pot culture, and is the surest to bloom in the house. It is very easy to grow, and flowers are large, trumpet-shaped, pure white and exceedingly fragrant.

Few dealers can fill an order for these bulbs before the latter part of September, but it is best to send in your order as early as possible, before the supply is exhausted; then they should be started as early as you can get them. The bulbs are more or less injured if much exposed to the air, so they should be planted as soon as received.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., July 30, 1907.

Cereus McDonaldii.—Those who are fond of Cactuses should not fail to get *Cereus McDonaldii*. It is but the thickness of one's thumb, but the flowers are twice the size of *C. grandiflora*.

Mrs. Dr. Defoe.

San Diego Co., Cal.

FLORAL MISCELLANY.

GERANIUMS.

I AM AN admirer of the Geranium. Take a well-grown specimen all in bloom, no matter what color the flowers, is it not beautiful? And again, what gives better return when ordinary care is given—from the baby seedling to the full grown plant! The colors—all the different shades of pink and red, from the faint blush pink to the deep



scarlet. The white stands alone in purity. Then there is the variegated and the spotted.

The scented Geraniums are grown for the fragrant leaves, such as Bronze, Tricolor and Silver-leaf.

The Geranium is not an expensive plant. It is within the reach of all.

Go to New York or any large city, and you will find the Geranium growing and blooming contentedly in the lowest tenement, or in the finest mansion.

The United States has no National flower. I say "Let the Geranium be chosen".

Mrs. John E. Oliver.

Suffolk Co., N. Y., July 30, 1907.

Don't be Hasty.—Do not throw away a plant too quickly. Last season I got a small Althea root in a five-plant collection for twenty five cents. I set it in a pot to start before setting it in the open ground. It did not start, so I put it in the cellar over winter. This spring it looked the same, and thinking it dead, pulled it up to throw away, but the roots looked alive, so I set it out again. Now the shoots are four inches in length, and have two good buds.

Rhodora.

Norfolk Co., Mass., July 27, 1907.

To Prevent Slugs.—I put a circle of fresh wood ashes around plants troubled with slugs, being sure that none of the pests are hiding under the leaves. They will not crawl through the ashes, and the ashes are a good fertilizer, too.

Miss H. L. West.

King Co., N. C.

Cobœa.—My Cobœa Scandens is now over twenty feet high, and covered with buds and blossoms. It is a beauty.

Mrs. M. M. Jackson.

Yuba City, Cal., July 23, 1907.

ROB ROY COLEUS.

IF THE Floral sisters want something extraordinarily handsome for their windows this winter, I would advise them to get Park's Rob Roy Coleus. A well-grown plant of it will look like a big bouquet of flowers when viewed from the outside.

Mrs. E. A. R. Marion Co., Mo.



[NOTE. — In the Editorial Letter published last August, this grand Coleus was referred to as follows:—"Rob Roy Coleus is one of the finest. The veins and ground-work of the leaves appear of intense pinkish carmine, marbled more or less with chocolate, while the elegantly serrated margin is lovely apple-green, slightly spotted brown, and streaked here and there with yellowish white between the body and margin. It is a healthy grower, and if shifted and the tops pinched often, an immense symmetrical plant can be grown, gorgeous and beautiful—a glorious bouquet in itself."—Ed.]

WHAT IT IS

Composition of the Famous Food.

A wide spread interest has been created among good liver, as to the composition of Grape-Nuts, the food that has become popular and famous the world over.

It has long been known to physicians, chemists and food experts, that the starchy portion of entire wheat and barley flours is transformed into a true and very choice sugar, by the act of intestinal digestion in the human body. This sugar is identical with, and is known as grape-sugar, and it is in condition for immediate transformation into blood and the necessary structure from which the delicate nerve centres are built up.

A food expert followed a line of experiments until he produced the food called Grape-Nuts, of which grape-sugar forms the principal part, and it is produced by following Nature's process, in a mechanical way. That is heat, moisture, and time are the methods employed and directed by the scientific facts gained in research.

Grape-Nuts food is properly entitled to the claim of being the most perfectly adapted food for human needs in existence. Certain it is that the user's delight in the flavour and the perfect action of intestinal digestion during the use of Grape-Nuts is satisfying, and the added strength of body confirms the fact. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

THE BULB ORDER.

SEND it at once, and have it of as generous proportion as you can. The old stand-bys — Tulips and Daffodils will grow, bloom in the spring, and increase in beauty year after year. The finest of the spring-bloomers, Hyacinths, will "run out" after a few years, hence they are more expensive.

Roman Hyacinths are generally rated as not hardy, but a dozen of them will bloom finely in a bed, if given a mulch, and this all bulbs should have through the winter. They will be finer the second spring than the first.

Everyone wants Lillies, but the cost keeps many from obtaining this lovely family. But don't neglect the Lily of the Valley. They are hardy, cheap, and there is nothing sweeter.

All varieties of Narcissus should be procured, but for the limited ones, whether the limit consists of purse or space, or a little of both, the Darwin Tulips are perhaps the best. They will not come into bloom quite as early as some, but they are so very large and of such assorted and brilliant colors; also they are very lasting, unless the weather is very dry and hot. Where a dozen each of all varieties of Tulips are planted there will be bloom for ten weeks or more.

The mixed Tulips will give as much satisfaction as the named sorts, unless for a show bed. There is always a mystery about the buds of mixed Tulips. You are never certain as to the color, until the beauty fairly dazzles you. There are now such lovely shades of pink and red that the flowers seem almost too beautiful for nature to produce. Hyacinths produce the same effect. A clump of them at a short distance makes me think they surely are artificially painted.

There is no vividness about the Narcissi, but there is much sweetness and infinite satisfaction. The above are only the well tried spring bloomers of the bulb family, but they are satisfactory. Mrs. Emma Clearwater.

Vermilion Co., Ind., August 3, 1907.



NARCISSUS.

A GOOD HOUSE FERN.

ONE of the Ferns which everybody can grow, judging from my experience, is *Polypodium aureum*. I hardly know why it is called "aureum" or golden, since the foliage has a distinct bluish bloom as stated in the catalogue, but it may be on account of the yellowish color of the hairy, caterpillar-like growths on the surface of the pot, out of which the fronds grow. These are not at all like those of other Ferns, being bold and tropical instead of fine and feathery, and it makes a decided change in effect. The side leaflets are three to five inches in length, and the whole frond is two or three feet in length and grows very rapidly. It may be allowed to go a little dry in a shady place outside in the summer, without apparent injury. Mine has been in the same pot without change for two years, a 5-inch pot containing, I think, considerable sphagnum or white moss, and seems to do as well as ever; but it absorbs lots of water, which I give it in a saucer, for lack of room on top. It stands on a high bracket in a furnace-heated dwelling. Geo. S. Woodruff.

Buchanan Co., Iowa, Feb. 22.

BAD DREAMS

Frequently Due to Coffee Drinking.

One of the common symptoms of coffee poisoning is the bad dreams that spoil what should be restful sleep. A man who found the reason says:

"Formerly I was a slave to coffee. I was like a morphine fiend, could not sleep at night, would roll and toss in my bed and when I did get to sleep was disturbed by dreams and hobgoblins, would wake up with headaches and feel bad all day, so nervous I could not attend to business. My writing looked like bird tracks, I had sour belchings from the stomach, indigestion, heartburn and palpitation of the heart, constipation, irregularity of the kidneys, etc.

"Indeed, I began to feel I had all the troubles that human flesh could suffer, but when a friend advised me to leave off coffee I felt as if he had insulted me. I could not bear the idea, it had such a hold on me and I refused to believe it the cause.

"But it turned out that no advice was ever given at a more needed time for I finally consented to try Postum and with the going of coffee and the coming of Postum all my troubles have gone and health has returned. I eat and sleep well now, nerves steadied down and I write a fair hand (as you can see), can attend to business again and rejoice that I am free from the monster coffee."

Ten day's trial of Postum in place of coffee will bring sound, restful, refreshing sleep. "There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. Some physicians call it "a little health classic."



TULIP.

PICK THEM OUT!

100 Plants \$3.50; 25 Plants \$1.00; 12 Plants 50 Cts.; 5 Plants 25 Cts.; 1 Plant 10 Cts.



These plants are all strong, well-rooted, and in fine condition. I label and pack carefully, mail in good boxes, and insure their safe arrival. Many of them could not be obtained elsewhere for three times the price I ask. Pick out what you want and order today.



Wonder Lemon
endure the winter.
without delay. I guarantee satisfaction.

15 Premium Plants Free.

For a club-order of 20 plants selected from the following list at 5 cents each (\$1.00), I will mail to the agent fifteen Choice Plants, really worth \$1.50, as follows: American Wonder Lemon, Aralia Moserae, Asparagus plumosus nanus, Begonia Dewdrop, Bougainvillea, Coleus Princess Yetiva, Coleus Model Beauty, Cyclamen persicum, Ivy, German or Parlor, Euphorbia Splendens, House Fern, Impatiens Holstii, Impatiens Sultan, Latania Borbonica, Sansevera Zeylanica. This is the last chance to get these plants to have them for winter-blooming, or to get them established in the open ground to kindly see your neighbors at once and forward the order

Abelia rupestris, hardy
Abutilon in variety
Acacia lophantha
Adalbatia
Julibrissin
Acalypha Macaræana
Sanderi
Achania Malvaviscus
Achillea Pearl
Parmica
Millifolium
Achyranthus, Carmine
Emersoni

NOTE.—The new Carmine *Achyranthus* has gorgeous foliage, is easily grown and is an elegant window plant.

Acorus, *Calamus*
Adenophora Polymorpha
Agapanthus Umb. Alba
Umbellata, Blue
Agatheae coelestis
Aloe



Amomum Cardamomum
Alternanthera, red, yellow
Brilliantissima
Paronychoides major
Alonsoa linifolia
Ampelopsis quinquefolia
Veitchii

NOTE.—*Ampelopsis Veitchii* is the Boston Ivy, rich green in summer and scarlet in autumn. It covers a wall charmingly.

Anemone coronaria
Japanica alba
Whirlwind
Queen Charlotte

NOTE.—The last three are Japanese Anemones, prized for late blooming out-doors. They are rivals of the *Chrysanthemum*.

Antigonon leptopus,
Anthemis Chamomile

NOTE.—This is the popular old-fashioned herb valued as a medicine.
Anthericum Lillastrum

Apios Tuberosa
Aquilegia canadensis, red
Chrysanthia, yellow
Durandi, striped
Ecalcarata
Blue
Arabis Alpina
Aralia Pentaphylla
Racemosa, Spikenard
Sieboldi
Arisæma triphylla
Arum hastata
Arum cornutum
Asparagus Deflexus
Comoriensis
Plumosus nanus
A. Decumbens, a lovely
Asparagus for baskets,
and charming when cut
for designs.
Asparagus Sprengeri
Asclepias, incarnata
Curassavica crimson
Aubrietia

Baccharis halimifolia
Begonia, Giant Tuberous
Single, Scarlet, Crimson,
Yellow, Pink, Orange,
Rose
Bertha Chaterocher
Feast
Evansiana, hardy
Decorus
Marguerita
McBethii
Alba picta
Rex in variety
Weltoniensis Cut Leaf
Foliosa
Fuchsoides



Dewdrop
Argentea Guttata
M. d' Lessup
Diadema
Speculata

Berberis Jamesoni
Vulgaris purpurea
Thunbergii
Bignonia radicans
Tweediana

Boston Smilax
Bloodroot
Budleya variabilis, shrub
Bryophyllum calycinum
Cactus, Queen of Night
Cereus triangularis



Opuntia variegata
Epiphyllum truncatum
Echinocactus
Callicarpa purpurea
Callia, spotted leaf
Hastata
Campylobotrys regia
Catalpa Kæmpferi
Carex Japonica variegata
Campanula Medium
Calycanthema blue
Turbinata white
Turbinata blue
Pyramidalis white
Pyramidalis blue
Fragilis



Carnation, Malmaison mxd
French Chabaud
Margaret mixed
Margaret white
Margaret Rose
Margaret red
Margaret yellow
Florists sorts
Winter-blooming mixed

NOTE.—I can supply nice plants of Carnations for winter blooming. Get and pot in August or September, not later, and keep

the shoots cut out till the plants are tuft-like, and you wish the flowers. They bloom well in winter.

Centaurea candidissima
Montana

Cestrum laurifolium
Poeticus
Chainy Berry, red-seed vine
Cissus heterophylla
Cotoneaster angustifolia

NOTE.—This is the New Chinese Berry-bearing tree recently introduced by Vilmorins of Paris. It bears in great abundance cherry-shaped golden fruit, which remains on till mid-winter. It is said to be hardy, and a grand lawn tree. It deserves a trial.
Commelyna coelestis
Coral Plant

Crape Myrtle, crimson



Cineraria hybrida grand.
Polyantha Stellata
Maritima Diamond
Pink

Cryptomeria Japonica
Crassula cordata
Spatulata
Cicuta maculata
Cytisus Laburnum
Coboea Scandens
Coccoloba platyclada
Coleus, Emerald
Rob Roy
Ruby

Mottled Beauty
Golden Bedder
Firebrand
Vershiffeltii

NOTE.—The New Coleus are grand window plants, each leaf as bright as a flower. Avoid sudden changes of temperature.
Cuphea platycentra.

Tricolor
Cyclamen, James Prize
Emperor William
White, red eye
Rose

Primula Floribunda, the free-blooming Buttercup Primrose.
Veris Duplex
Verticillata
Acaulis



Primula Chinensis in sorts
Pyramidalis staltata

NOTE.—The **Duplex** **Primula** or **Cowslip** is a hardy spring flower of great beauty. It deserves a place in every garden as an edging. **P. Floribunda** is the Buttercup Primrose, so much prized for winter-blooming. **P. Verticillata** and **Acaulis** are fine, hardy sorts.

Rhynchospermum Jas-minoides

Philadelphus Mock Orange
Ranunculus acris, fl. pl.
Rhodochiton volubile
Rhus Cotinus
Rose, Hermosa
Rose Wichuriana
Roses in variety
Madam Plantier
Mary Washington White
Red
Prairie Queen
Rudbeckia, Golden Glow
Newmanii
Purpurea

NOTE.—**Rudbeckia Golden Glow** grows from 6 to 10 feet high in rich, moist soil, and is a glorious sheet of gold in autumn. The plants are perfectly hardy.
Rivinia Humilis
Rocket, Sweet
Ruellia Makoyana
Formosa

Russelia elegantissima
Juncea

Salvia Praetensis
Salvia Patens, blue
Salvia Rutilans

Alfred Reginau, scarlet
Coccinea, scarlet
Robusta

Sage, English
Sagittaria variabilis
Santolina Chamæcyparissus; silvery, fragrant

NOTE.—This is the Lav-

ender **Cotton** so highly prized as a strong-growing silvery plant for large rock-work. The plant is mossy in appearance, and is delightfully scented.
Sansevieria Zeylanica
Saxifraga peltata
Sarmentosa
Sedum, Variegata
Acre
Spectabilis
Selaginella maritima
Silene. Orientalis, pink



Solanum Rantonetti
Dulcamara
Grandiflorum
Spirea Anthony Waterer
Prunifolia
Reevesi
Van Houtte
Callosa alba
Spirea Japonica

Spirea Gladstone, white
Filipendula, double
Palmata elegans, rose
Venusta, deep pink

Spotted Calla
Stapelia
Strawberry, Early
Medium
Late

Strobilanthes anisophyllus
Symphoricarpos vulgaris
Swainsonia alba
Sweet William
Tansy

Thunbergia grandiflora
Thyme, variegated
Tradescantia Zebrina
Tricyrtis Hirta
Umbrella Tree
Viola Mrs. Campbell, double
Viola, Marie Louise
Viola, pedata, the lovely Birds-foot violet

NOTE.—I have fine plants of **Mrs. Campbell**, which is the finest and handsomest of sweet double Violets. Be sure to add it to your order.
Vinca Rosea, in variety

Hardy
Verbena, Hybrid sorts
Hardy purple
Wahlenbergia (Platycodon)
Weeping Willow
Weigelia floribunda
Variegata
Yucca Filamentosa

I Always Have a Full Stock of all plants listed, but advise the selection of several extra to be used as substitutes in case of shortage. Usually I can supply everything ordered. The plants are all well-rooted and in first-class condition. I pay postage and guarantee safe arrival. Remit by Money Order, Express Order, Registered Letter or Draft at my risk. Get up a club. Sell 20 plants at 5 cts each (\$1.00) and I will send you 5 plants, your choice from list, and the two Royal Gloxinias for your trouble. Address plainly.

GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Dear Friend Mr. Park:—I wish to inform you that my plants, ordered of you, arrived yesterday, and were in perfect condition. They were badly wilted, and such pretty, great big plants. I have been used to paying 15 and 20 cents each for my house plants, and such measly little old things as I do sometimes get. One has to doctor them for weeks to get them started to growing. Last year I paid 25 cents for a **Hoya** or **Wax-plant**, and I believe it had two leaves on it, and the roots were so small I had to cover up the stems of the leaves to get the thing into the soil at all, and of course I tried awful hard to get it to live, but you can judge for yourself from its size, what chance there was for it.

I was really surprised yesterday when I undid my plants, at their size and thrifty condition. I did not even put them in water before potting them; and I see they are not wilted this morning. If you fill all your orders like this one of mine, I shall certainly never go anywhere else for plants. Next year, if I live, I wish to set out some hardy plants and shrubs, and I will know where to get them. Wishing you all possible success, and a long and happy life in your chosen work, I am, Respectfully, Mrs. T. A. Keyton, Syenite, Mo., July 25, 1907.

ROEMER'S GIANT PRIZE PANSIES.

For many years Mr. Frederick Roemer, of Germany, has given the Pansy special attention, and has developed a race which, for size, variety and attractiveness cannot be surpassed. The plants are of thrifty, compact habit, and the flowers of enormous size, and exhibit wonderful colors and rich variegations. There are no finer Pansies in the world than Roemer's Giant Prize, and I offer a collection of 10 packets, embracing all shades and variegations, as a premium to anyone paying 25 cents for a year's subscription to the **FLORAL MAGAZINE** as follows:



White, in variety, pure white, white with eye, white with spots, white shaded.
Red in variety, bright red, rosy red, rich scarlet, red with tints and shadings.
Blue in variety, dark blue, dark violet, rich purple, and blue margined.
Black in variety, coal black, blue black, jet black, dark violet, purplish black.
Yellow in variety, rich pure yellow, golden yellow, yellow with eye, shaded.
Striped and Flaked, all distinctly striped and flaked and splashed.
Blotched and Spotted, pure ground colors, peculiar and odd markings.
Shaded and Margined, margined and rayed in pretty tints and shades.
Azure in variety, light blue, ultramarine, azure, lavender, blue and marked.
Mixed Colors in variety, superb shades and markings, many rare varieties.

If you are already a subscriber you can have the **MAGAZINE** sent to any flower-loving friend. It will be appreciated. If you wish a grand bed of Pansies next spring—a bed rivaling the Tulips in show, seeds may be sown during September. Try it and you will be astonished and delighted with the result. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lanc. Co., Pa.

PALMS FROM SEEDS—Fresh Palm seeds grow well, and this is the month to get them. I have just received a fresh importation, and offer a fine mixture of the best sorts at 10 cents per pkt, 3 pkts for 25 cents. The seeds mostly require a month or more to start.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Choice Bermuda Bulbs.

Extra Bermuda Freesias, large bulbs, sure to bloom, 1 bulb 2 cents, 1 dozen 20 cents, 100 bulbs \$1.25.

Mammoth Buttercup Oxalis, very large bulbs, certain to grow and bloom, 1 bulb 4 cents, 1 dozen bulbs 40 cents, 100 bulbs \$2.50.

Zephyranthes or Daffodil Lily, a small amaryllid of great beauty in pots. Colors white and rose. Either color, 1 bulb 4 cents, 1 dozen bulbs 40 cents, 100 bulbs \$2.50.

Four large Freesias and two Zephyranthes may be grouped together in a six-inch pot, while one Mammoth Oxalis is sufficient for a six-inch pot. I will mail the seven bulbs, if ordered before September 15, for only 14 cents. Tell your friends, get up a club and order without delay. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.

As a premium, I will send you a large bulb of Amaryllis Johnsoni (retail price 35 cents), for a club of eight names (\$1.12), and will include PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE on trial to each member of the club. Full cultural directions with every package of bulbs. Get up a club and order at once.

The Finest Polyanthus Narcissus.

The finest of all Narcissus for house culture are the Polyanthus varieties. The bulbs are sure to bloom well in winter even under unfavorable conditions, and every window gardener should grow them. I offer the three best, most distinct sorts, and the bulbs are large, sound and reliable. If you want to be sure of a fine display of beautiful and fragrant flowers the coming winter, do not fail to order a collection or more of these splendid bulbs. Price 5 cents each, or the three bulbs for 10 cents. three collections (9 bulbs) only 25 cents, mailed.

Grand Monarque, pure white with citron cup; large and beautiful, borne in splendid trusses.

Gloriosa, soft white with dark bright orange cup; very fine trusses.

Grand Seliel d' Or, beautiful golden yellow flowers in large trusses. This is the true golden Sacred Lily. The flowers are entirely yellow and produced in big trusses; very fragrant.

For winter-blooming treat these as you would Hyacinth bulbs. In the South they do well bedded out. They often do well even in Pennsylvania when bedded out.

Collection of Choice Hardy Narcissus.

10 Splendid Named Sorts, Only 25 Cents,

Orange Phoenix, Eggs and Bacon; very double, richly variegated orange and silvery white, finely scented, beautiful; 3 bulbs 10 cents; each 4 cents.

Sulphur Phoenix, Codlins and Cream; full double, large, cream-white with yellow variegations; splendid rare sort; 15 cents each.

Van Sion, the charming, large, golden Daffodil; finest strain; very double, richly scented, 3 bulbs 10 cents; each 4 cents.

Empress, the Giant Single Daffodil; trumpet rich golden yellow; perianth broad, white, and of great substance. 8 cents each, 80 cents per dozen.

Barri Conspectua, single, orange-yellow, richly stained orange-scarlet; beautiful; 6 cents each, 60 cents per dozen.

Sir Watkin, Single, primrose perianth, crown bright golden yellow, tinged orange, very large and handsome. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

Mrs. Langtry, single, broad, pure white perianth, crown white edged yellow; very handsome, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

Poeticus ornatus, an improved, beautiful variety; flowers large, pure white with crimson cup, coming into bloom early; fine for either house or garden. Each 3 cents, per dozen 25 cents.

Ajax Princess, single, sulphur white perianth, yellow trumpet, a very handsome variety, known as Irish Giant Daffodil. 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per dozen.

Trumpet Maximus, bright golden yellow with twisted perianth; immense in size, very beautiful, excellent for cutting; each 6 cts. per dozen 60 cts.



THE ABOVE are all hardy, beautiful, fragrant Narcissus, the finest varieties. They may be planted out now, or potted for winter. They make a varied and beautiful group or bed. I supply very fine bulbs in the ten varieties at 25 cents, post-paid, or will mail 100 bulbs in the ten varieties for \$2.25. You cannot err in ordering this fine collection for your garden. The bulbs are sure to succeed. Cultural directions sent with every package.

BULBS FOR CEMETERY PLANTING.

Bulbs are the most lasting, beautiful and desirable of flowers for planting in the Cemetery. Those I offer are hardy, will take care of themselves, even though hampered by grasses, and are sure to bloom every year. I freely recommend them. I offer the 12 bulbs for 25 cents, or five collections, 60 bulbs, for \$1.00, mailed, postpaid.

1 **Lilium Candidum**, the lovely Madonna Lily, trusses of beautiful, fragrant pure white trumpets, in mid-summer. Price 10 cents.

3 **Leucojum Estivum**, the elegant giant summer Snowdrop; grows a foot high, bearing big clusters of drooping white flowers. The 3 bulbs, 10 cents.

1 **Muscaria botryoides alba**, the rare and charming white Grape Hyacinth; a beautiful early spring flower. Price 5 cents.

3 **Narcissus alba plena odorata**, the hardy, fragrant, white double Poet's Narcissus; one of our finest early spring flowers. The 3 bulbs, 10 cents.

3 **Narcissus biflorus**, a superb Narcissus; large, single white flowers in pairs; splendid. The 3 bulbs, 10 cents.

1 **Iris Florentina alba**, a glorious Fleur-de-Lis, grows a foot high, bearing great pearly white, fragrant flowers in May. Price 5 cents.

This entire collection, retail value 50 cents, will be mailed for 25 cents, or five collections, 60 bulbs, for \$1.00. You can find no bulbs more suitable for Cemetery planting than these. Order early, as the Lily should be planted so as to start growth in the fall.

Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lanc. Co., Pa.**

SUPERB MAMMOTH CROCUSES.



Price, 2 cents each, 15 cents for the collection of 10 bulbs; 3 collections, 30 bulbs, 40 cents, 6 collections, 60 bulbs, 75 cents.

I offer a very superior class of Crocuses for cultivation in dishes, or for bedding. The bulbs are all of great size, and each one will throw up several splendid flowers, exquisite in form and color, and exceedingly showy and beautiful. In planting fill a glass dish half full with clear silver sand, cover the bulbs to half their thickness, allowing the upper part to protrude above the surface, and apply water till it stands in the dish as high as the base of the bulbs. Set away in a dark place till roots form, then bring to a cool room. The flowers will shortly appear, making a brilliant and showy display. Every bulb of these Mammoth Crocuses becomes a bouquet in itself, or continues in bloom for some time, throwing up a number of flowers in succession, often several at a time.

Golden King, six inches high; bears from six to eight large, open, golden yellow flowers, the color deep and rich.

Charles Dickens, light blue, each bulb throwing up five or six fine flowers, opening in daytime, but closing at night.

Giant Purple, has a very large bulb, and develops six or eight splendid purple flowers; extra fine.

King of the Blues, not as dark as the preceding, but producing from eight to ten immense flowers of superb form.

Queen Victoria, pure white, each bulb displaying from six to eight large and beautiful flowers; pretty, light green foliage.

For bedding purposes I will mail 100 of these splendid Crocuses for \$1.00. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

Young Fran, exquisite snow-white, each bulb developing a cluster of from eight to ten superb, large flowers.

Minerva, lovely white with faint blush shading, the flowers large and opening well, but a few days later than others.

Blue Flag, each bulb bears from six to eight very large, handsome flowers, fine white with black-blue stripes; extra fine.

Gloriosa, lavender blue, shaded and striped with dark purple; large and very free-blooming.

Striped Queen, immense, snow-white, with distinct blue mid-rib; each bulb bears a cluster of six or eight flowers.

THE ORCHID-FLOWERING IRIS.

I OFFER a splendid named collection of the beautiful Orchid-flowering Spanish Iris. They are hardy, and gorgeous in groups or beds, blooming for several weeks in spring. The list embraces all the fine colors. Price, the ten fine bulbs, with MAGAZINE on trial, only 10 cents. Or, for bedding purposes, 100 (10 collections) 80 cents. I wish all of my friends would try these Iris. Their beauty will prove a revelation to many flower-lovers.

Azure, Philomela, exquisite.

Blue, Darling, finest dark blue.

Yellow, Crysolora, large, bright.

Pure white, Blanche Superb, fine.

Soft white, Blanchard, pretty.


Blue-Bronze, Stellata, blue and gold.

Orange, Prince of Orange, dark bronzy.

Porcelaine, Louise, white, shaded blue.

Gold Bronze, Thunderbolt, showy.

Variegated, Formosa, lilac and olive.

 **Send Me Ten Trial Magazine** subscriptions upon this offer, and I will send you a collection free, including three extra hardy bulbs, my selection. See your friends at once and make up a club. Address.



GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

BULBS FOR WINTER BLOOMING.



The following bulbs are indispensable for winter-blooming. Get them, pot them and place in a dark closet to root, then bring to the window as wanted. They will bloom shortly after being brought to the light.

Chinese Sacred Lilies, fine imported bulbs. Each 8 cents, per dozen 80 cents.

Paper White Narcissus, imported from France. Each 2 cts, per doz. 20 cts.

Double Roman Narcissus, very fine imported. Each 2 cts, per doz. 20 cts.

White Roman Hyacinths, fine bulbs, sure to bloom. Each 4 cts, per doz. 40c.

Italian Hyacinths, (Roman) blue, very fine bulbs. Each 4 cts, per doz. 40 cts.

Italian Hyacinths, Pink, very fine bulbs. Each 4 cts, per doz. 40 cts.

Lilium Harrisii, fine bulbs 15 cents, selected, 20 cents.

These winter-blooming bulbs can be mailed promptly, as they are received from growers earlier than other bulbs. Nobody can grow them. Cultural directions with bulbs. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

THE PERENNIAL SEED COLLECTION.

IT IS NOT YET TOO LATE to get and sow the **Perennial Seed Collection** offered on second cover page last month. The twelve packets of choice kinds will still be sent for 35 cents, or two lots (24 packets) for 60 cents. See advt. in August Magazine.

OTHER PERENNIALS.—I would also ask your attention to the illustrated advertising page in August Magazine headed "The Choicest Perennials." The seeds there offered may yet be sown. Please do not further defer the buying and sowing of these Perennials, if you care for them. Sown now and the bed left undisturbed, most of the plants will bloom next season. October will be too late to sow them at the North. See the page in August issue, and order at once. GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Pa.

BIRDS AND CATS.

When we first moved into our home there were no birds scarcely, perhaps a linnet or so, but the five acres were honeycombed with gopher runs. After a few months we got a splendid white kitten, which we named Pepper. She became a fine gopher hunter, principally because I fed her milk only, and made her hunt her own meat. Gopher-eating cats will die if they have no milk—the gopher meat acting as a poison which the milk antidotes. We kept her and four of her offspring for four years. They rid the whole place and surrounding country of gophers. A very few linnets took up their abode about the house as vines grew up, and one bold mockingbird made the tower peak his concert stage, although I never knew where he kept house.

One summer we went away, and although the milk boy left a pint each day for the cats, they were lonesome, and decamped. On our return in the fall, all cats had vanished, never to return. As the gophers were about all gone we got no more cats. However, in six months' time we were overrun with gophers and moles, and have to use traps constantly.

But the birds! There are hundreds of many kinds which keep up a continual singing day and night. They eat up all the garden "sass", and are so tame they follow one like chickens, and many feed regularly with the fowls. Every Rose and vine around the place is filled with Linnet nests. Among the Lemon trees there are Humming birds' nests, wild Canaries' nests, Thrushes, Wrens, Golden Orioles—the most brilliant of our birds; the Blue Buntings, with a color like a patch of June sky; gay colored little Fly Catchers, Robins, Mocking-birds galore, that sing all night on moonlight nights, until one wonders when they find time to eat; even the mountain quail (and a baby cottontail rabbit) comes down into the orchard. Black-birds and Red-birds and Blue-birds and Butcher-birds, all are at home. Phoebe and Peewee call and scold. I keep one hydrant on the drip constantly, and it has formed a little pool in the gravel. Here the birds drink and bathe, chattering with each other, and scolding away others if they be larger, or flying away in dignity if they are the smaller. They fly in and out of all the porches and are as fearless as any wildling could possibly be. Of course they are a source of much pleasure and company to me. So we patiently set our gopher traps and do without cats for the sake of the birds. Georgina S. Townsend.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 13, 1907.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—We take your Magazine, and I am always glad to read your letters, and also the children's. I go to school and am in the fifth grade. I go to Sunday school almost every Sunday. We always have nice flowers in the summer. I am a lover of flowers, but I have no favorite.—Dillie Mulvaney, Patoka, Ill.

Dear Mr. Park:—My mamma takes your Magazine, and I like to read it fine. I love flowers, so I have no favorites. I love birds, too. I live in the country. I have three pets—a lamb, a pig and a cat. Their names are Jack, Dick and Snow-ball. I go to school in the fall and my mamma gives me music lessons.—Arlene Raby, Shelbyville, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl nine years old. Mamma has taken your Magazine ever since I can remember. I like to read the Children's Corner. Mamma got some bulbs from you last spring. I like Sweet Peas, Poppies and Phloxes the best.—Julia W. Briggs, Hot Springs, Ark., July 8, 1907.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl eleven years old. This is the first time I have written for the Children's Corner, but have read all the letters. We have a number of nice house flowers. For pets I have a kitten and a doll. My favorite flowers are Roses, Sweet Peas and Sweet Williams.—Marion S. Dawson, LaCrosse, Wis., July 5, 1907.

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for Yourself or for Your Child by Buying Your Piano on Our "One Cost" System..

Buy your piano of us direct and get the wholesale price yourself instead of paying the dealer's and the salesman's profits, and you can have a standard piano such as you want for your home, and at the same time, save from the price you expected to pay for a good piano, not less than \$155 for a course of music lessons. Write us to-day and learn how to get a good piano—better, maybe, than you thought you could afford—and a fine musical education for the price you would have to pay your dealer for the piano alone, or, if you now have a cheap piano, learn how you can exchange it for a genuine "Wing Piano." Tear off the coupon on this page and mail it to us at once. Our Book of Complete Information about Pianos will make you a better judge and more competent to examine pianos, no matter where you buy.

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—the piano that fine musicians praise so highly,—that everybody says has such a pure, rich, mellow tone—the piano that stamps your home as being well furnished and your musical taste as being discriminating—you can have one of these beautiful, rich pianos by buying on our "One Cost" selling system, at from \$155 to \$200 less than you would pay a dealer for the same quality. And if you wish, you can have your piano now and pay for it on easy instalments.

SAYS THE PRESIDENT of HUMBOLDT COLLEGE

(Iowa):—

"The Wing Piano bought of you is giving entire satisfaction. It has a fullness and richness of tone that is not equaled by any other piano that we have tried. The action is perfect and the appearance magnificent. . . ."

J. P. Peterson.

Do not buy a piano until you have learned our "One Cost" system of saving you the dealer's and salesman's commissions. You will be surprised how reasonably you can buy a good piano—a genuine Wing—when you get rid of all the Middleman's profits. Do not examine any pianos until you have read our book, "Complete Information about Pianos," because this book tells you how to judge a piano—its tone—its action—its workmanship—its finish. It is the most comprehensive guide to a satisfactory piano purchase ever published. Tear off the coupon and mail it to us now.

Thinking of Buying a Piano?

Would you buy ones if you found that you could get the celebrated Wing Piano at a price saving you from \$155 to \$200 on what you thought you would have to pay for such a make? Would you buy a good piano—a Wing—in place of your present one that you may have bought simply because you thought then you could not afford one like the Wing—if you found you could exchange direct with us on our "One Cost" system, at terms astonishing to you? Would you buy a piano if you found you could get a standard one—a Wing—with all the qualities that a Wing stands for, and all the pride of ownership that a Wing possessor feels—if you found you could get such a piano and a fine musical education for yourself, or for your child, at the same price your dealer would ask you for an equal quality of piano alone? Then write us at once about our "One Cost" system of selling, and we will tell you all about the great Wing Piano and how we save you enough money to get a fine musical education. Tear off the coupon and mail it now.

WING & SON, 365-382 West 13th St. NEW YORK

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MY ALUMINUM EYE CUP FREE

I will send my Aluminum Eye Cup free to everyone afflicted with any Eye Trouble, I care not whether you are suffering with the most serious and complicated disease of the Eye, whether you have inflammation of the Eye Ball or Granulation of the Eye Lids you should have one of my Eye Cups in your house for prompt and immediate use. It is the newest, up-to-date and most effective way of applying remedies to the Eye. It is made from beautiful, white Aluminum, from molds specially constructed at great expense for the purpose; is lighter, more sanitary and in every way better than any other style or material yet devised. I will send you one without a cent of cost and at the same time will forward you in addition

5 Days' Treatment and My Eye and Ear Book FREE

My Free Eye and Ear Book tells in plain, simple language how all diseases and defects of the Eye, such as Failing Eyesight, Cataract, Granulated Lids, Scums, Sore Eyes, etc., may be successfully treated by my patients in their own homes. It tells how deaf people, except those born deaf, may be restored to perfect hearing. It tells how to quickly relieve and cure Distressing Head Noises, Ringing and Buzzing in the Ears, Discharging Ears and Catarrh. It tells all about my Mild Medicine Method, which has restored sight and hearing to scores of supposedly incurable patients in every State.

Simply send your name and address on a post card and you will receive by return mail My Aluminum Eye Cup, 5 Days' Treatment and Eye & Ear Book—all Free.

DR. F. G. CURTS, 991 Gumbel Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Shows how Very Simple and Easy to use.



CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am very much interested in your Magazine, which I have been taking for a number of years, and from which I have derived much help. I live in the grand old State of Georgia, on a farm. I have on my farm the most beautiful spring in miles around. It is shallow, with a large boiler sending up the most beautiful white sand. Surrounding this spring are several acres of timbered land, of a rather marshy nature, producing a great variety of wild flowers, and Ferns galore. I enclose a leaf and flower of what is called the Banana Shrub. How is it propagated? I have been told that the limbs will not root.

Miss A. E. Lee.

Carey, Ga., March 18, 1907.

ANS.—The specimens sent are of *Asimina triloba*, sometimes known as False Banana. The fruit is the

shape of a White Walnut, but considerably larger, and he flesh is very sweet, not unlike that of the Banana. Every fruit contains several large seeds, which germinate readily when planted. Propagation is also easily effected by root cuttings. The flowers are chocolate-colored, and

are pretty, though not showy. The fruit ripens late in autumn, and is highly prized by some persons for its rich taste and flavor. The little engraving shows a cluster of the flowers and a specimen of the fruit. The tree grows twenty feet high, and is found in various sections from Canada to Florida.—Ed.



THE OLD FOLKS' CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—Last year my Cluster Morning Glory was a lovely vine, but did not yield a bloom or bud. I think the vine would have covered one side of the house. Other things did well. My Cosmos and Calendulas were very pretty until frozen. I love flowers as dearly as ever, but cannot care for so many as I once had, as I am 75 years old. I will close with best wishes. God bless you. Mrs. R. W. Burston.

Summer Co., Kans., April 3, 1907.

DEAR MR. PARK:—I thank you for sending me the package of corn. I received it all right. I do not send for many things, because I am getting so old that I think I have all that I can attend to. I was 87 my last birthday.

Please send me a Floral Guide. I remain, yours with respect, Laura N. Hosmer.

Wakefield, Mass., June 7, 1907.

Gall Stones or any Liver Disease.

Write me all about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Address: A. A. Covey, 370 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ills.

BRIEF ANSWERS.

Non-blooming Phlox.—When perennial Phlox fails to bloom give the soil a top dressing of lime. If the soil is poor add a little bone phosphate and stir into the soil with the lime. Avoid too liberal an application at one time. It is better to apply at different times than to use too much at one time. Phlox blooms more freely in sandy soil and a sunny exposure.

Justicia.—Plants of *Justicia carnea*, and *Sanguinea* require about the same care as a common Geranium. A compost of rotted sods, sand and manure suits them. Avoid too much shade. Shift the plants as fast as they develop. Pinch out the buds until the plants attain some size, otherwise the energy of the plant may be used in developing flowers at the expense of growth.

Propagating Daphne.—This shrub is mostly propagated by grafting, but can be started from cuttings. These are taken from point growths, three inches long, in August, placed in wet sand and kept close by a bell-glass. Shade, keep moist, and rather cool. They should be ready to pot by March. Use three-inch pots, and a rich, fibrous loam mixed with sand and manure. Drain well. Avoid over-potting. Pinch the tops to encourage branching.

Honeysuckle Lice.—The Trumpet Honeysuckle, and the old English Cluster Honeysuckle are often troubled with green lice to such a degree as to ruin the beauty of the flowers and foliage. They appear early in spring, having been wintered in the ova state upon the branches. If the vines were taken down in early spring, before the buds swell, then dipped in tobacco tea hotter than the hand will bear, it would doubtless destroy them. The work should be judiciously and effectually done.

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Dear Mr. Park:—Today the Magazine came, and I have to stop all work to look it over—I enjoy it so much. Caroline R. Litchfield.

Suffolk Co., Mass., May 13, 1907.

Mr. Park:—I think your Floral Magazine is the best periodical treating upon flowers that I ever saw. Miss Anna Dight.

Mercer Co., Pa., Mar. 11, 1907.

Mr. Park:—I have been a subscriber to your Floral Magazine for about 10 years, and always look forward to its arrival. I consider it a valuable help in everything pertaining to the care of the flower garden. I have all my back numbers for several years bound with index, and it is a very rare instance I fail to get just the information I want about plants and their habits, insect troubles, etc. I assure you they have been gone over many times. C. W. Munder.

Philadelphia, Pa.

GOSSIP.

Mulberries and Birds.—While visiting a sister recently I was awakened in the morning by a twittering of birds, and looking out of the window found there was a large Mulberry tree in fruit only a few feet distant. The branches of the tree seemed just alive with birds. I counted nine robins, and there were other birds—some with black markings, some with top-knots, etc. I have often thought of that Mulberry feast since then, and wished I had a tree in my yard. When the sun arose the birds disappeared, but the scene left a beautiful memory picture which I shall carry with me.

Mrs. Sarah Turner.

Tuscola Co., Mich., Aug. 1, 1907.

Dear Mr. Park:—A sister writes about Ferns in Montana six feet high. I lived in that state four years, but did not meet with such Ferns. In a large mining camp there, however, one can hardly find a plant or tree or even a blade of grass. In Washington State I once rode in a buggy through a lane of Ferns that met over our heads. But they were not of the kind one would like to have growing in the garden.

Mrs. B. F. Rehfeld.

Bridgeport, Okla., July 12, 1907.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

About Naming Plants.—The editor cheerfully names specimens received when they come in good condition, and enough of information is accorded to enable him to determine names. It is useless, however, to send a diminutive leaf or part of a leaf, and expect the name and directions for culture to be given. The name can sometimes be determined from a leaf or a flower or a seed or a root, but it is far better to send a blooming branch and give a full description of the plant, with seeds and roots also, if possible. As a rule, the more full the information the more satisfactory will be the reply.

A Valuable Book.—P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., have recently issued a valuable work entitled "Entomology, with Special Reference to its Biological and Economic Aspects," by Dr. Justus Watson Folsom. It contains 485 pages, five plates and 300 new illustrations, and is sold at \$3.00, net. The subject is treated in an original manner, and will be found a valuable work to those who are interested in the study of insects.

Flower Show.—The Denison Annual Flower Show will be held at Denison, Texas, November 6, 7 and 8, 1907. The editor has received from one of the managers, Mr. T. W. Larkin, the Premium List, giving in detail the rules and regulations, as well as the extensive list of liberal cash premiums offered exhibitors. The Denison Civic Improvement League, under whose auspices the show is held, is a live and worthy organization, and those who can attend their show will doubtless be well repaid, as also give encouragement where it is deserving.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

About My Garden.—Dear Mr. Park: I am going to write of my garden, hoping to encourage delicate persons, who feel life tedious, for I was of that class, and now I rejoice continually at the success I have, all because I read Park's Floral Magazine and everything else I can get on flowers and gardening.

I have a 50 ft. x 117 ft. lot, with house of seven rooms and a large barn on it. The rest of the space is devoted to flowers and vegetables. I dug all over the front yard and part of the garden myself, and laid the sod around the edge, as one corner had to be filled and the other side graded down. I had Verbenas in pots ready to fill a bed eight feet square in one corner, and foliage plants and running vines for the shady part. As we gave all the back yard to vegetables we did that work first. I began the garden the latter part of March. We will have all the Potatoes four of us will eat during the summer, and all the Tomatoes for present use and canning. We had Potatoes and Tomatoes to use the first of July. I bought five Tomato plants from the greenhouse, in bloom before the last snow, and kept them in the house until the weather moderated. I did most all the planting, all the hoeing and weeding and watering, cutting flowers, digging Potatoes, staking Tomatoes, and I keep the weeds down so close there are scarcely any to be seen. As soon as seeds ripen I gather them, and destroy the dead plant. I have only a few of each kind, but such numbers of Poppies and Asters, I have not attempted to count them. My trellis of Sweet Peas is five and one-half feet high, and the vines are above the top, and it is 20 feet long. Cannas, Dahlias, Gladiolus—at least two dozen each, securely staked, so they do not fall. I have six tubs of Water Lilies, as I had to separate them in June. As I had not much experience with them I did not think they would grow. I water when I have a few minutes between other duties, as I do my own house work, hiring washing. I do most of the watering and hoeing now mornings and evenings. If you could see the Pansies, you would know that I secured heart's-ease in more than one sense, for when I was tired it was such a pleasure to view the varied hues and markings of the blossoms, and give to others who were not able to do as I did. I would say to those who try to do as I did, rest before you get tired, and your garden will bring only joy and gladness. Mrs. H. E. J.

Douglas Co., Kans., July 25, 1907.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Very interesting letters have been received from Velva and Walter Craft, Oregon; Margaret Gentney, Illinois; Frank Sexton, Illinois; Iris McGee, Oklahoma; Edythe Lorie, New York; Hazel Grabo, New York; Grace MacDonald, Washington; Vireo C. Burtch, New York; Mildred E. Warren, Maine, who has her own flower bed; Kathryn Miller, Ohio, who has four kittens and a dog; Carrie A. Miller, Ohio, whose favorite flower is the Rose; Grace M. Miller, Ohio, who loves the Children's Corner; Wm. J. Weir, Maryland, who has five pigeons and a rabbit; Ruby H. Weir, Maryland, who would like to come to see the Editor [Come on Ruby.—Ed.]; Marguerite Marsh, Wisconsin, whose papa takes the Magazine, and likes it; Frank Burmaster, New York, whose papa has 30 cows, 14 pigs and 100 hens; Carrie A. Riester, Kentucky, whose favorite flower is the Pansy; Ethel Park Forsee, Tennessee, who has a new flower garden; Irene Iversen, Michigan, who lives right across the road from the school house, and goes to school every day; Ruth Iverson, Michigan, who has four dolls; Hazel Purdy, who has 14 dolls, and goes two miles to school; Laura Gordon, Sarakawa, I. T., who lives in the country; Lillie Zeis, Pennsylvania, who has three kittens and a calf she loves dearly; Bessie Stella Ellison, Missouri, whose favorite flowers are Poppies and Chrysanthemums; Ruth Freed, Iowa, who goes to school every day; Cora M. Felker, Tennessee, who finds the Magazine a great help in raising flowers; Rachel E. Parrish, Kentucky, who enjoys the Editor's letters to the children; Jennie Adams, Missouri, who has a pet dog named Ring; Daisy A. Faith, Penn'a., who has two pet ducks, six Bantam chickens and a little white dog named Tony; Esther Schwarzlose, Illinois, who lives in town, goes to school, and is in the third grade; Vivian Palmer, Pelican, Iowa, who has some flowers a little girl sent her from New Zealand, and who wishes to exchange pressed flowers; Webster D. Lindsey, Illinois, who loves flowers and saves seeds of them; Elsie Kippinger, Illinois, who has two pet rabbits, a cat named Lizzie, and a dog named Ring; Mary Price (age 11), Ohio, who wishes to correspond with other children; Jeannette Oliver, Iowa, who has 14 cousins, and is glad her Grandma takes the Magazine; Grace Shaw, Ohio, whose favorite flowers are Roses, Nasturtiums and Sweet Peas; Nina Medeback, Illinois, who lives on a farm, and has a little calf; Bessie L. Taylor, Kansas, who says that the first paper she read was the Magazine; Grace J. Cook, Ohio, who delights in flowers, and finds the Magazine a great help in caring for them; Lillie Aldrich, Michigan, who enjoys the Children's Corner; Helen J. Pickeral, Ohio, who has a pet bird and 18 dolls; May B. Homann, Indiana, who likes the Magazine, especially the Editor's Letters; Florence Kingbay Minnesota, who has a bird named Dick, and lives on a farm; Violet Magruder, Maryland, who lives in the country, and likes the Editor's Letter in the Magazine; Naomi Magruder, Maryland, whose mamma has been getting the Magazine for 18 years; Jere L. Winchel, Green, N. Y., who has a dog and five cats; Nell Crawford, Missouri, who has a bantam rooster named Jim, also three dolls; Susie Beirns, Kansas, who lives in a small mining town; Lucy Beirns, Kansas, six years old, who has five dolls and some little dishes; Ira Holmes, Nebraska, whose mother always has a large garden, and who has a pony, a dog and two cats; Alta Cole, Indiana, who has a doll a yard high; Maude Miller, Illinois, whose papa is dead; Georgie Jones, Stickney Corner, Maine, who wishes to correspond with other little girls; Webster Lindsey, Illinois who is fond of cats.

QUESTION.

Calla.—My Calla throws up leaves that turn brown on the edge in a short time, then break in the stem half way and fall over. What is the trouble?—Mrs. F. N. T., Wis.

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BRIEF ANSWERS.

Trimming Japan Quince.—To encourage the growth of a shapely bush trim off the straggling branches of Cydonia Japonica early in spring.

Wonder Lemon.—Mr. Park:—I received from you, two years ago, a Wonder Lemon, which has six Lemons on at this time. How soon will they ripen? Mrs. M., Minn.

Ans.—Lemons will sometimes ripen in six or eight months after the blooming period. Often, however, the fruit of the Wonder Lemon can be left on the tree for a year or more, and it will become larger as it increases in age. Should the fruit burst it must be at once taken and used.

Bulbs.—Tulips and Crocuses do well for three years in the same bed when the soil is fully exposed to the sun, and of a sandy, porous character. If clayey and shaded they should be lifted and reset every season.

Dianthus Stellaris.—This is a Japan Pink, belonging to the Heddewig section, and blooms the first season. The petals are long and narrow, and give the flowers a star-like appearance. There are both single and double varieties, and many shades are represented.

Sansevieria Zeylanica.—This is a succulent plant, and does not thrive in a wet soil. Give it a sandy, fibrous, well-drained soil, and avoid watering liberally, especially during the inactive period. It will endure considerable drought.

Yellow Paeony.—There are Chinese Paeonies of a sulphur-yellow color, but none of a Primrose yellow offered by florists, though it is said a French florist has such a variety. There are, however, many varieties showing a variegation of fine yellow, mostly at the base of the petals.

Starting California Privet.—Plants of California Privet are readily propagated from cuttings of half-ripe wood taken with a sharp knife in summer and placed in wet sand; shield from the sun and wind. They also start well when placed thickly in flats of porous soil. The plants may also be propagated from fresh seeds.

Rhododendron.—The Rhododendron is a hardy evergreen—hardy as far north as Washington, D. C., and hardy in sheltered places further north. Set the plants in the spring where they are to remain, and the first winter turn over each a barrel with both heads out. This will keep off the wind, and insure safety. After the first winter the plants will generally be able to take care of themselves.

Diseased Begonias.—A Wisconsin sister writes that her Begonias are affected by brown spots which develop till the whole leaf dries up. This is due to a fungus. She should remove and burn all the affected leaves, and repot the plants in fresh woods' earth composed largely of leaf-mould and sand, then dust the foliage with quicklime and sulphur, equal parts, applied by a dust-bag of porous cloth. The disease spreads by spores or "seeds," and will spread as long as there are any diseased leaves.

Fern Balls.—A sister wants to know how to treat a Fern Ball to have it become a globular mass of foliage. Many persons want the same information, for the fact is that the beauty of the Fern Ball appears more luxuriant upon paper than in reality. The artist shows an ideal ball, and this, unfortunately is rarely, if ever, attained. A cool, moist, shady place and liberal watering should develop perfect specimens, if the balls were in good condition when received. As a rule, however, the foliage is too sparingly produced, and there is as yet, no known remedy for it.

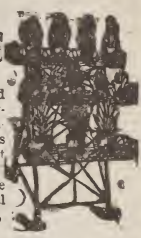


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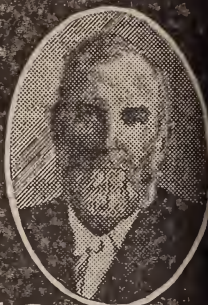
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Miss Lizzie Goldsby of Woodbury, Ill., was partially blind for 26 years from Granulated Lids, Scars and Screens. Can now see perfectly.

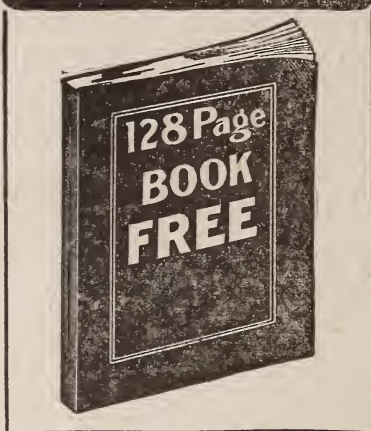
Mrs. R. F. Hill, Clarksburg, Tenn., suffered for 30 years with Tumors on Eyelids. Had several operations performed without benefit. Finally cured herself at home at very little expense.

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